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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

Greeks Continue Advance Well Into Albania

Serious Revolt Against Italians In Elbasan; Six Trains Seized

London, Nov. 28.

GREEK troops, who are continuing to advance along the entire front, have broken new Italian lines at various points, according to the Athens Radio. The Italians at the same time are said to be facing a serious revolt which has broken out in the neighbourhood of Elbasan.

The Greeks, it is further announced, have now penetrated deep into Albanian territory. On the right wing the Greeks are stated to have advanced northwards beyond Pogradec. Their skilful placing of artillery and their accurate fire have given the Italians no time to withdrew transport and war materials, and the latest Greek captures are reported to include six trains abandoned by the Italians.

The Italians are now reported to be digging trenches on both sides of the Tsarova river near Pogradec, and it is expected that a big battle will be fought in this sector shortly. The Italians are stated to be rushing up reinforcements, including many dive-bombers.—Reuter.

Plight Grows Worse

Struga, Yugoslavia, North Shore Lake Ohrida, Nov. 28.

The plight of Italian forces grew more desperate hourly yesterday, according to reports reaching this frontier town.

Greek advances continued on all fronts although Italians were said to be fighting with more organized resistance, leading some observers to believe unconfirmed reports from Athens that General Pietro Badoglio, had established headquarters in Tirana, Albania.

Presence of the chief of the Italian High Command in Albania would indicate how desperate the Italian plight has become, said observers.

Two strong Italian counter attacks south of Moscopole, a trading post, were repulsed after a bitter and long battle.

Road Bombed

British bombers dropped high explosive bombs on the road from Pogradec to Cafa-Sane, all day yesterday, throwing Italian troops into panic and causing heavy casualties.

Greek forces occupied the village of Dravoca, but lost 72 killed and 50 wounded in the fighting, said reports. The victory made their advance in that sector yesterday total 10 kilometres.

Nine Greek-British planes in three equal waves bombed Durazzo, important Italian port in Albania yesterday at about 8 a.m. Petrol stores and buildings in the port were set on fire, said reports.

The same planes, which bombed Durazzo, later bombed the nearby fortress of Kanina, it was reported.

Fight for Base

The central Greek sector now is only 19 kilometres from Permeti on the main road to Berata.

The battle for Argyrocastron, Italy's most important base in south-west Albania, appeared to be centring in the mountains to the north-east.

Some reports said the Greeks had taken Argyrocastron and others said they were within two miles of the town but had not captured it.

Reports generally agreed, however, that Italians were withdrawing from Argyrocastron and forming new lines in the mountains.—United Press.

Badoglio Reported To Be in Albania

Chief of High Command To Attempt to Retrieve Italian Losses

Athens, Nov. 28.

General Pietro Badoglio, chief of the Italian High Command, has established headquarters in Tirana, Albania, in a desperate effort to reorganize the Italian campaign, Albanian deserters from the Italian army said here yesterday.

General Badoglio has transferred the Italian naval base to Sangiovanni di Embeoria from Valona to avoid British and Greek bombing raids, the deserters also said.

Meanwhile, it was reliably learned that an entire Italian battalion has been interned in Yugoslavia after fleeing across the frontier between Lake Maliks and Lake Ohrida.

Greek air forces yesterday bombed Italian concentrations in Albania and Italian planes bombed villages in the Epirus, Corfu, Cephalonia and Crete sectors, as well as the Greek port of Patras, said a War Ministry communique.

British and Greek planes staged a "highly successful raid" on Valona on Tuesday, despite intense anti-aircraft fire, it was announced by headquarters of the R.A.F. here.

"Direct hits with heavy bombs were obtained on a big ship which was seen to be in a sinking condition after the attack," the communique said.

"Damage also was done to quays, docks, and buildings and one of several Italian planes which attacked our planes was shot down," the communique said.—United Press.

Italians Admit Ships Hit in Battle

Destroyer Towed Into Port, Says Radio

London, Nov. 28.

An admission that the Italian destroyer, Lancere, was seriously hit and had to be towed to port, after a naval engagement yesterday afternoon in the Mediterranean, south of Sardinia, was contained in an announcement on the Italian radio today.

It was also admitted that a shell hit the cruiser, Fiume, but the shell, the announcement claimed, did not explode. Further, it was announced two Italian planes were shot down.

The Italians, however, claimed they hit and seriously damaged two British cruisers, also that in an air attack after the battle a British aircraft carrier, a battleship and a cruiser were hit. It is also claimed five British planes were shot down.—Reuter.

Uruguay Decision on Bases Reversed

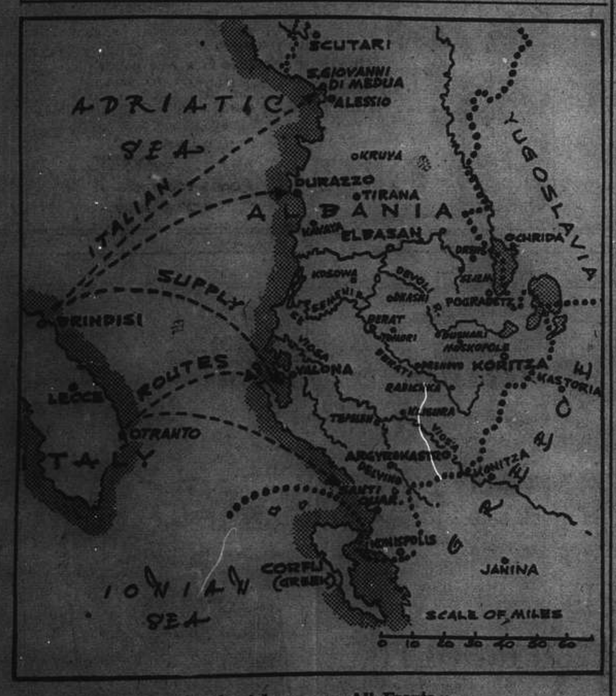
Montevideo, Nov. 29.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday reversed the Senate's decision not to approve the construction of United States naval or air bases.—United Press.

New Adowa Seen For Italians

London, Nov. 28.

No army of a great Power has been exposed to such a defeat at the hands of a weaker adversary since the Italians at Adowa were surrounded and annihilated by King Menelik's spear - bearing Abyssinian hordes, says the Swedish newspaper "Goteborgs Posten" in a leader on the Greek campaign entitled "New Adowa."—Reuter.



Greeks Advance on All Fronts

Still following retreating Italians the Greeks have advanced well beyond Pogradec (Pogradetz) and a serious revolt against the Italians is reported from Elbasan. In Tirana Marshal Badoglio, Commander-in-Chief, is stated to have established headquarters in an attempt to stop the successful Greek troops. Roads around Pogradec were bombed by R.A.F. planes as the Italians were reported to be withdrawing from Argyrokastro. Last night the Greeks were only 19 kilometres from Permeti on the road to Berat.

Big Italian Ship Sunk by R.A.F. 'Planes

Successful Attacks on Enemy's African Bases

Cairo, Nov. 28.

Despite intense anti-aircraft and enemy fighter opposition, British bombers roared over widespread areas of Italian possessions in Africa yesterday and released hundreds of bombs.

One of the most successful attacks of the day was launched against Benghazi harbour, where, according to an official communique, direct hits were obtained on a big ship, which was seen sinking before the R.A.F. started their return journey.

The quays and docks area was damaged, and aerodrome buildings were destroyed. One Italian fighter is said to have been shot down.

In the Western Desert, Sidi Barrani, Vaddalezi, Bilsofafi and Gardialga were among many places raided, bombs being rained at motor transport and enemy camps. One British aircraft was lost.

A successful attack was also carried out on Harat island, in which one British machine was lost but the crew was rescued. One Italian fighter was shot down.

Damage Obscured

An Italian troop concentration at Danzville was attacked, all bombs falling in the target area, but clouds of smoke and dust prevented an estimate of the extent of the damage.

The communique reveals that a formation of Italian fighters flew over Malta yesterday at a great height, but that only three could be engaged. One Italian machine was brought down, and one British fighter was lost.

The statement also reports that a column of Italian troops marching in the Tepelne area was attacked by British aircraft and heavy casualties caused. A stick of bombs fell across an aerodrome in the area.

Young Leader

Reporting on the R.A.F. bombing of Italian objectives in Africa Reuters' special correspondent in the Western Desert says: "This is typical of the methodical, intensive work being carried out by the Bomber Command of the Middle East.

"For four nights I have been camping in a tent half buried in sand on the edge of a bomber aerodrome in the Western Desert and had opportunities to see personally the careful planning devoted to our western raids.

"The particular squadron where I camped has a squadron-leader only 25 years of age, and though the squadron has carried out over 100 raids it has hitherto not lost a single machine or airman.

"Each night, as the moon was rising, I watched, standing outside my tent, bomber engines warming up, bombers taking off, switching off their lights as they reached a few hundred feet altitude, and disappearing in the starry desert night towards Libya.

Regularity

"Almost with the regularity of an express train, the bombers returned on time as dawn was breaking. The only recent mishap was the case of one wheel of the undercarriage failing to descend. The pilot, however, made the neatest landing on a single wheel, doing no more damage to his machine than a grazing of the wing-tip.

"Directly the machines landed, they were handed over to an efficient ground staff, whose painstaking maintenance, despite difficulties created by sandstorms, which seem to have unlimited power in penetrating any machinery, has been largely responsible for the smooth carrying out of these raids.

"Although this aerodrome has been bombed in the past by the Italians, no damage has been done to men or machines. It now has a strong anti-aircraft guard, provided partly by the R.A.F. and partly by New Zealanders, while the latest arrivals of Hurricanes in the Western Desert have naturally been universally welcomed."—Reuter.

Italian Warships Again Dash for Home

London, Nov. 28.

Units of the British fleet engaged an Italian naval force at extreme range in the Mediterranean yesterday, the Admiralty announced. The Italian force comprised of two battleships, accompanied by a large force of cruisers and destroyers, said the communiqué.

The Italian forces were engaged shortly before noon and as soon as the engagement began the Italians altered course and retired at high speed towards their base," said the Admiralty.—United Press.

Generals Resign

Budapest, Nov. 28.

All generals in the Rumanian army yesterday tendered their resignations to General Jon Antonescu, the Premier and War Minister, following executions of 64 former Rumanian political leaders, said reports here from Bucharest.

Many of the victims shot were executed on the anniversary of former King Carol's "Bartolomew's Night," when Carol turned against the Iron Guard in 1938, said the report.—United Press.

Another Plane to the Scrapheap

This photograph shows members of the R.A.F. carrying a German plane which had been shot down over England to the huge scrapheap which has been made to cope with the number of wrecks which have been caused by Hurricanes, Spitfires, and anti-aircraft guns over the country. This is part of the Junkers on its way to the dump.

Aerial Warfare Breaks Out Between Thai, Indo-China

Six Persons Reported Injured in French Raid On Nakornphanom; Thailand Retaliates

Bangkok, Nov. 29.

AERIAL warfare has broken out between Thailand and Indo-China as a result of a French raid on Nakornphanom which resulted in the injuring of six persons, it was officially announced today.

Five French planes bombed the Thailand city, the official communique said. As a result of this raid, Thai planes began carrying out widespread retaliatory raids on military objectives in Indo-China, the Government announced.

The Thai Government charged that the French planes at 8 a.m. today without warning swooped down on Nakornphanom and machine-gunned the streets, injuring one man and one woman. Later, the French planes dropped two bombs, wounding three policemen and one girl.

The Supreme Command issued a notification to "Thai brethren in Indo-China," telling them that Thai planes were planning retaliatory raids on Indo-China.

Because of this, Indo-China natives were warned to "keep away from places where the French are, and never go near them otherwise they may be exposed to danger."

The Supreme Command branded the French action "anti-moral."

The Tahi planes would retaliate against the French military headquarters and concentrations "for the safety of our brethren."

Semi-official quarters said, "We are not afraid. Now it is a bullet for bullet and bomb for bomb."—United Press.

Vichy Announces Border Fighting

Thai Troops Repulsed on Cambodian Border, French Announcement Reveals

Vichy, Nov. 28.

Hostilities began on November 23 between French Indo-China and Thailand, the Government officially announced late yesterday.

Fighting broke out along the Cambodian frontier when French forces three times repulsed Thai attempts to throw a pontoon bridge across the Caustung River, the announcement said.

The Vichy Government reiterated its determination to defend the territorial integrity of its colonial empire and said it was ready to discuss Thai claims but that it would agree only to a negotiated settlement.

French Indo-China has ample reserves of troops to ensure territorial integrity, the Government said, but added that Thailand was in superior position from an aviation standpoint.

The Thailand air force has been reinforced by newly deliverd aeroplanes from the United States, it was said.

Vichy is still trying to obtain Thailand's ratification of a non-aggression pact negotiated on June 12, the Government said.—United Press.

Motor Launches Used

Hanoi, Nov. 28.

Thai motor boats equipped with loudspeakers have been plying the Mekong river and broadcasting propaganda against the French, an observer returning from the Thailand-Laos border in the vicinity of Vientiane, said yesterday.

Announcers in the boats broadcast to natives on the shore in efforts to incite them against the French, said the traveller.—United Press.

Imminent Action Over N.E.I. Expected

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

Lending strength to persistent rumours that crucial developments may be expected in December over the Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, is semi-officially reported to be protesting to the Netherlands East Indies authorities against three alleged recent incidents involving Japanese. Some circles believe that the protest is to pave the way for decisive action. (The three alleged incidents, as listed by Japanese sources, were published in the "North-China Daily News" yesterday.)—Reuter.

N.Y.K. Ships Not to Call at Hongkong

With Hongkong, British outpost in the Far East, rapidly assuming the aspects of an armed port and simultaneously decreasing in importance as a commercial port resulting in extremely limited import and export business, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, largest Japanese trans-ocean shipping company, has decided to cease calling at Hongkong and will instead make Manila its trans-Pacific terminus, the evening edition of the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

Provinces First, London Second

Germans Concentrate on Coastal Town; Hospital In London Bombed

London, Nov. 28.

Hundreds of German bombers showered a south-west coastal town with hundreds of incendiary bombs and a few high explosives for several hours last night in an attempt to lay the area to waste while London took a mild pounding.

As the Nazi Luftwaffe's secondary objective, London suffered some damage. A hospital was partially wrecked. Numerous fires were extinguished, however, before the Germans were able to utilize them as beacons.

One Junkers 88 was shot down early in the morning near Godstone Surrey. Its crew used parachutes to descend and the Germans were being hunted in the darkness.

The German attack was concentrated on the south-west coastal town. Waves of planes flew over the target every ten minutes from darkness to early this morning.

The first waves of the Nazi raiders unleashed numerous incendiary bombs, starting some fires which firemen battled. Later, the Germans hurled light explosive bombs round the areas which were lit up. The firemen, however, soon extinguished the flames.

Anti-aircraft batteries set up a terrific barrage, driving off many attackers before they could release their bombs.

Heavier Attack

The attack on the London area generally was heavier than in recent nights, particularly in the early hours of the night's activities. High explosives damaged a hospital, killing some patients. The terrific blast blew off the roof from one wing of the hospital. In another area a house was demolished and the occupants were trapped.

Bombs also smashed a gas pipe, starting a huge fire which, however, was quickly put out. The flames, however, had spread to a piano warehouse and adjoining houses, but the fire was quelled after a bitter battle.

Observers in one area reported that a "Molotov breadbasket" exploded in mid-air and the roar of the bursting fire-bombs lasted fully five seconds.

The raiders which attacked London approached singly at intervals. Most of the aerial activity was confined to several districts on the outskirts in the first few hours of the raid, after which there were long lulls.

Not So Fortunate

The south-west coast town, however, was not so fortunate although a terrific anti-aircraft barrage finally drove off German planes after a concentrated attack.

Raiders roared over the town in successive relays, said reports here from residents in the town. Every few minutes a fresh wave of planes would fly over and shower incendiary bombs.

Fires were quickly extinguished however, and no serious damage resulted, said reports.

The raid was ineffective because of a terrific anti-aircraft barrage, it was thought. Raiders were forced back over the sea before they could unload their high explosive bombs, said reports.

Only two civilian casualties were reported up to midnight.

Several raiding formations crossed the Kent coast yesterday afternoon and one squadron of British Spitfires shot down several German Messerschmitts.

Eleven German planes were brought down in the Kent area yesterday afternoon and two British fighting planes were lost, but the pilots of both landed safely, said the Air and Home Security Ministries.—United Press.

Japanese Air Base in Saigon Reported

Squadrons of Japanese Planes Over Hanoi

London, Nov. 28.

Japan has established an air base in Saigon, it was learned from reliable sources yesterday.

The move would place Japan within easier striking distance not only of the Burma road but British and United States possessions between French Indo-China and the Philippines.

Japanese officials went over the heads of French authorities in Indo-China and obtained permission directly from Vichy to build the base, said reliable reports here from Tokyo.—United Press.

Planes Over Hanoi

Hanoi, Nov. 28.

Several squadrons of Japanese aeroplanes repeatedly flew over Hanoi yesterday. The flights were the first in three weeks.

Several hours of fighting ensued around the Cambodian village of Poipet after first skirmishes between Thai and French forces, it was reported.

Thai regulars attacked at 11 p.m. on Saturday seeking to invade Poipet. They carried portable bridge materials and tried to cross the Caustung river.

Fifteen Cambodian Tirailleurs fought off three Thai attacks with machine-gun fire but on Sunday at 5 a.m. Thai forces resumed their attack, Vichy announced.—United Press.

Important Centres in Italy And Germany Bombed

R.A.F. Spreads Its Wings Over Wide Area of Europe; Cologne, Berlin, Turin Suffer

London, Nov. 28.

THE R.A.F. concentrated its main strength in an assault on Cologne armament factories on Tuesday night although Berlin, Turin and other places also received their share of punishment, the Air Ministry said yesterday.

Fires and explosions were caused near the Hohenzollern bridge in Cologne when bombs were dropped on both sides of the Rhine, it was said. Armament works, electricity plants, goods yards, railway stations, docks and warehouses were blasted by the bombs.

Italy's huge arsenal at Turin suffered great damage when other R.A.F. planes bombed it, the Air Ministry said, adding that railway yards in Berlin, also were attacked. Docks at Rotterdam, Flushing, Antwerp, Calais, and Boulogne were other targets of the raid, one of the most widespread attacks in a single night recently.

"Aircraft of the coastal Command attacked the naval base of Lorient, oil refinery targets at Ghent and bombed enemy aerodromes in occupied territory," the communique reported.

Five British planes were missing after the raids, the Air Ministry said.

Two German freighters were bombed off the Frisian Islands by British planes of the Coast Command, the Air Ministry said yesterday.

The first ship was left in a "sinking condition" and the second burst into flames and sank stern first, said the Air Ministry.—United Press.

Tense Situation in Rumanian Capital

Council of Ministers to Punish Those Responsible for Killings; Former High Officials Among Victims

Bucharest, Nov. 28.

THE remains of Captain Zelea Codreanu and 13 Iron Guard members killed with him to years ago, last night were placed on the altar of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral here after one of the greatest revenge mass executions in Rumanian history.

Bodies of the Legionaries (Iron Guards) were transported to the church after 64 former Rumanian political leaders had been executed early yesterday by other Iron Guards in the courtyard of the Jilava military prison, where Codreanu and his followers met death in 1938.

Meanwhile, Iron Guard leaders issued a communique appealing to members throughout the country to maintain discipline. The Rumanian Council of Ministers announced that those responsble for the mass executions would be severely punished.

Among the people executed were a former premier, several ministers of state, generals, former police officials and others, who held office under the former King Carol.

Neither Rumanian newspapers nor radio stations issued accounts of the mass execution, but officials requested morning newspapers to publish communiques of the Council of Ministers.

Appeal for Discipline

Iron Guards have taken over as their own the Cathedral where their dead heroes lie.

A Council communique, issued on behalf of the Legionaries, appealed to Iron Guard members throughout Rumania to maintain order and discipline.

"Any breach of discipline in the country is a treasonable crime and will be severely punished," the communique said.

A second communique pledged Iron Guard fidelity to General Jon Antonescu, Premier and War Minister.

High official circles denied that either the former premiers, M. Argetoianu or M. Gigurtu, or the former marshal of the palace, M. Ilasivici, had been arrested.

Other killings might have occurred elsewhere in Rumania, said some circles but there was no official confirmation of any more deaths.

When Captain Codreanu was slain hundreds of other Iron Guards throughout Rumania were killed, it was recalled.

Macabre Touch

A group of Legionaries seized the former political leaders from Jilava military prison and shot them at 3.30 a.m. yesterday.

Those executed included a former premier, several ministers of state, generals and police officials, who were alleged to have been responsible for the deaths in 1938 of Captain Zelea Codreanu, chief of the Legionaries and other Iron Guard leaders.

Iron Guards lent a macabre touch to the shootings. The tomb of Captain Codreau, in the Jilava prison courtyard, where he was killed, was opened and victims of yesterday's mass executions were lined up before the open grave and shot.

Cement slabs covering tombs of Captain Codreanu's 15 co-leaders also were removed. After the executions the bodies were taken from their tombs and ceremoniously conveyed to the high altar of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral.

There they will lie in state until Sunday pending burial on the outskirts of Bucharest, where other Legionary heroes are entombed.

Prominent Men

Men executed yesterday included General Gabriel Marinescu, former Minister of Public Security and head of Bucharest police, who was known as the protector of Mme. Magda Lupescu, former King Carol's mistress.

Others shot included M. Michael Moruzov, former chief of the Surete Generale and head of Carol's own secret police; General George Argeseanu, who was Prime Minister when Captain Codreanu was killed; General Ion Bengliu and two majors who were said to have ordered and supervised the Codreanu shooting as well as 14 gendarmes who actually did the shooting, and Colonel Dinulescu, who commanded them.

Simultaneously with the executions other former leaders and prominent sympathizers were arrested in their homes, said reports.

M. Victor Iamandi, former Minister of Justice also was among those executed.—United Press.

Telephone Connection Disrupted

Zurich, Nov. 28.

Telephone connections between here and Bucharest are impossible "because of extensive disturbances" in the Rumanian capital, the telephone exchange said late yesterday.—United Press.

Changes Expected In Rumania

Cabinet Sits All Night After Executions; Gen. Antonescu Disapproves

Belgrade, Nov. 28.

Rapid and important changes are expected to result from the deliberations of the Rumanian Cabinet, which met at 9 a.m. yesterday and sat all last night following the execution by Iron Guard extremists of 63 prominent political prisoners.

General Antonescu, the Prime Minister, and M. Horia Sima, Iron Guard leader, were not informed of the executions, which were carried out at the Jilava military prison near Bucharest, until after they had taken place.

In a broadcast last night, M. Sima emphasised the solidarity of the Iron Guard organization with General Antonescu, and appealed for the security of private property and the safety of Rumanian citizens.

According to a Bucharest telegram to the German News Agency, an official statement issued from General Antonescu's office last night, referring to the executions, said: "General Antonescu and the Legionary movement take their stand on justice and law. The culprits will be severely punished."

M. Sima, in his appeal, said: "There is only one law—salvation of the Fatherland. I order all legionaries to follow the captain, who has ordered justice and law."—Reuter.

Funds for Development Of New U.S. Bases

Mobilization of Reserve Also Announced

Washington, Nov. 28.

President Roosevelt has allotted $50,000,000 for immediate development of a chain of naval and air bases on sites recently acquired from Britain in exchange for destroyers, announced Colonel Frank Knox, Navy Secretary, yesterday.

Mobilization of reserve forces also was announced by Colonel Knox, who stated that 6,000 of additional classes of naval and marine reserves should prepare for a call to active duty at any moment.

Additional reserves from New York and New Jersey also are being mobilized for active duty with destroyers on patrol in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.—Reuter.

Nazis Arrest 500 French Students

Eleven Killed in Paris Armistice Day Riot

London, Nov. 28.

Five hundred Paris students have been sent to concentration camps in Germany and others have been deported to unoccupied France following recent riots, according to information received in Free French circles.

The Paris University has been closed. The demonstrations are reported to have begun on Armistice day, November 11.

The students formed a procession led by youths carrying two poles. In French two Poles are "Deux Gaules" pronounced the same as the name of the Free French leader (General De Gaulle. The demonstrators attempted to oust some Germans from a well-known cafe in Montparnasse upon which German troops intervened and restored order, but not before 11 students were killed.—Reuter.

Soviet Envoy Asks to See Mr. Welles

Washington, Nov. 28.

The Soviet Ambassador to Washington, M. Konstantin A. Oumansky, yesterday arranged to continue Soviet-American conversations with Mr. Sumner Welles, the U.S. Under-Secretary of State. Observers said it was the first time M. Oumansky has asked for an appointment with Mr. Welles.—United Press.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei Elected President By Act of Central Political Council

Motion Proposed by President of Judicial Yuan and Unanimously Approved; Official Ceremony Shortly

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Acting President of the Nanking Government, has been made President by an act of the Central Political Council this morning when a joint meeting of the Executive Yuan and the Central Political Council was held. This was done in view of the close approach of date for the signing of the treaty for the adjustment of relations between Japan and the Nanking Government.

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan, proposed the motion that Mr. Wang Ching-wei should be installed as the President of the Nanking Government and it was unanimously approved by those attending the meeting. The official ceremony installing Mr. Wang Ching-wei into his office will be held very soon.

A draft bill for the readjustment of relations between Japan and the Nanking Government was also unanimously passed by the joint meeting which convened this morning. The bill was immediately sent to the Legislaive Yuan for approval.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Officials Deny All Japanese Allegations

"Incidents" Are Minor Affairs Only, Dutch Officials Point Out; "Japanese at Fault"

Bandoeng, Nov. 28.

NETHERLANDS East Indies officials today disclaimed that there was any growing anti-Japanese feeling in the islands against which the Japanese Foreign Minister was planning to protest.

Tokyo reports last night said that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka planned to summon the Netherlands Minister to Tokyo, General J. C. Pabst and lodge a "vigorous" protest with him against the alleged recurrences of anti-Japanese incidents recently in N.E.I.

The alleged incidents, the Dutch officials pointed out, consisted of three minor affairs, in two of which the Japanese were entirely to blame. In another incident the principals were unidentified drunken elements, they explained.

The Dutch version of the incidents is totally different from the Japanese version circulated last night by semi-official sources in Tokyo and broadcast to the world.

The Japanese claimed that a Japanese flag was torn down and burned in the streets before the public, that a Japanese couple was bodily dragged from a carriage and beaten so badly by policemen that they had to be sent to hospital and that the Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate in Batavia was taken to a police station simply because he was carrying a camera.

Flag Incident

Referring to the flag incident, the Dutch officials said that it had occurred at 4.30 a.m. on Sunday when unidentified and apparently drunken elements outside a bar and dance-hall tore down and burned a flag belonging to a Japanese-owned shop. An investigation of this incident was continuing they said.

The first incident occurred on November 19, the Dutch officials said, when native police halted an automobile carrying a Japanese, who was violating traffic ordinances.

The Japanese apparently was exceedingly drunk and booed and assaulted a policeman, after which he was taken to the police headquarters and released two hours later when he had become more sober, the Dutch officials maintained.

The Dutch officials explained the other incident as a simple case of breaking the law. A Japanese attempted to photograph the Governor-General's Palace which the law forbids, they said.

The camera of the Japanese was confiscated, but was returned to the Japanese who was released without any incident, they claimed.—United Press.

Drastic Measures Being Taken Regarding Rice

Four Ministries Studying Prevention of Hoarding

Chungking, Nov. 28.

Drastic measures have been adopted by the Chinese Government to meet the present rice situation. Kuomintang Government and military leaders held a joint conference on November 25 lasting six hours in which Mr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, and Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang, Secretary-General to the Central Kuomintang, participated.

The conference resulted in the following decisions: the Government will notify all local authorities that the purchase of rice for the army is now completed and no further purchases for that purpose will be allowed; no local authorities will be allowed to impede the free movement of rice; all orders of rice above 100 piculs must register with the Government.

The Government will obtain 70,000 piculs of rice monthly for Chungking consumption. Meanwhile, four Ministries, the Finance, Economic Affairs, Interior and Agriculture are jointly studying the question of preventing hoarding.

The "Ta Kung Pao" in a leading article this morning gave a stern warning to hoarders, expressing the opinion that there must be a limit to the Government's patience and toleration and forecasting that the Government will shortly take stern and effective measures to punish hoarders.—Reuter.

Germans Placing American Orders

Buenos Aires, Nov. 28.

The Germans were meeting their autumn delivery contracts with American merchandise, reliable commercial sources said today.

They pointed out one instance in which an American firm had asked for prohibitive prices for radio tubes. The quotation was ignored and a large German firm placed an order for the tubes with another American company which allowed an attractive cash discount from the market price.—United Press.

Foreign Car Firms Fight On

Peiping, Nov. 28.

Reports in the Japanese-controlled press here to the effect that foreign motor-car firms in North China have "lost all their business" and that many are reported to be "considering closing up" are described as highly tendencious and exaggerated by leading foreign motor-car representatives here.

These representatives state that, while it is true their trade is hampered by innumerable Japanese-imposed restrictions, nevertheless they are still obtaining permits to import foreign-made cars "comparatively regularly," and are determined to carry on their business.

"The Japanese would undoubtedly like to see us 'close up'," one foreign motor-car salesman declared, "but there is no question of our doing so—at the moment, at any rate."—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

More Britons to Be Called Up Soon

London, Nov. 27.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, today announced in the House of Commons that "between now and next June there will be another enormous calling up" of Great Britain's manhood for the fighting services.—Domei.

Japanese Vessel Given Permission to Leave

London, Nov. 27.

The Foreign Office today notified the Japanese Embassy that the Nagara Maru which had been detained in Colombo since September 9 has now been granted permission to leave the port, it was announced here.

The vessel will be allowed to depart, with all cargo aboard, with the exception of a consignment of quicksilver.

Belgians Called Up

Istanbul, Nov. 28.

The Belgian Consul here today ordered all Belgians in Turkey belonging to the classes of 1935 to 1941 to report for military duty. The order affects reserve officers.—United Press.

Civil Disobedience to Stop for Time Being

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Congress members who were prepared to practise individual civil disobedience have been instructed to postpone courting arrest for the time being.

This step follows incidents at Patna when Sir Krishna Sinha, Premier of the Bihar Congress Ministry, was arrested for the alleged shouting of an anti-war slogan. During disturbances a crowd was dispersed by a police baton charge.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Oil Agreement Questioned in Commons

Mr. Butler States Japan Can Buy 900,000 Tons

London, Nov. 28.

Members of the House of Commons yesterday fired a barrage of questions concerning a Netherlands East Indies oil agreement at Mr. Richard A. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Except for high octane petrol, on which the United States placed an export embargo, Japan can buy all the petrol she needs from the United States, Mr. Butler told questioners.

"The agreement signed between oil interests in the Netherlands East Indies and Japanese importers will enable Japan to obtain during the next 6 to 12 months about 900,000 tons of oil in addition to quantities imported under the regular trade quota," Mr. Butler said.

Mr. Butler did not reply to a question from a Labourite member who asked: "Does not that make the embargo ineffective?"—United Press.

Britain, Australia Ready in Orient

Appropriate Measures to Guard Empire Interests

Canberra, Nov. 28.

Great Britain and Australia would take appropriate measures to safeguard British and Empire interests in the Pacific should they be endangered as a result of Japanese foreign policy.

This assurance was given in the House of Representatives today by Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister for External Affairs.

Britain, he said, had done everything in her power to persuade Japan that her reasonable aspirations need never conflict with the principles of British policy.—Reuter.

Butler Meets Maisky

London, Nov. 28.

Mr Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, met Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent learns from authoritative quarters that their discussion dealt with a general survey of the political situation "and topics of vital interest."—Reuter.

Local Axis Relations A Little Strained?

For the past several months, local Germans and Italians have met together at the German School in Great Western Road every Thursday night. Last night, however, only Germans were present. Apparently, invitations were not sent to Italians.

It was also learned yesterday that the Italian flag painted on the side of the ss. Conte Verde, the large Italian passenger boat which sought refuge here when Italy declared war on Great Britain and France, was being painted out yesterday.

Wang Sends Peace Wire to Chang

Last Appeal Made Before Signing Treaty with Japan; Co-operation Asked

On the eve of his signing the "relation readjustment" treaty with Japan, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the new Nanking régime, sent what he said to be the last appeal to General Chiang Kai-shek asking him to make peace with Japan and asserting that Japan will keep her promise to withdraw Japanese troops from China when peace and order have been re-established in this country.

The peace telegram was sent to General Chiang on Wednesday and it was published in full in yesterday's "Central China Daily News," organ of the new régime. In a separate story, the same paper published the news about the return of the Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, General Abe, on Tuesday.

Mr. Wang said in his telegram that the drafting of the treaty for readjusting the relations between the two countries had been completed and that before signing the document he would like to send his last appeal to Chungking asking for peace. The basic spirit of the treaty, he said, is Sino-Japanese co-operation as advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In view of the resistance, war conditions are still in existence in this country but in order to settle the whole problem, Mr. Wang said that an all-front peace would be necessary. If peace had been concluded two years ago, China would have been better off by improving her domestic administration and by tying an "Axis knot" with the "friendly power." Failing to achieve this, he has been suffering from the agony of heart, he said.

Immediate Armistice

"Now I have reached an agreement with the friendly power so that when peace has returned and order established, the promise of the time-limit of withdrawal of troops will be kept as before. I, therefore, hope that you will declare an armistice without hesitation, so as to secure peace for the whole country."

Referring to his first telegram asking for peace which he sent out following his departure from Chungking more than two years ago, Mr. Wang said that he could not bear the thought of seeing the situation going from bad to worse and that he had shouldered the heavy responsibility of making peace, opposing communists and reconstructing the country without having enough time to secure approval from General Chiang. Whenever his peace movement entered a new stage he always informed General Chiang, and he again hoped that General Chiang would reach a decision, he concluded.

Special Broadcast on St. Andrew's Day

Tomorrow being the festival of St. Andrew, Scotland's Patron Saint, Radio Station XCDN will broadcast the following programme from 8.30 till 9.30 p.m. for the benefit of Scots folk and their friends.

The programme has been arranged by Mr. Donald MacDonald on behalf of St. Andrew's Society, with the kind collaboration of Mr. F. A. Inglis.

8.30-8.35 Opening Remarks by Mr. H. R. Cleland, President of St. Andrew's Society.
8.35-8.40 Song—"Caller Herrin'" Miss Winnie Allan.
8.40-8.48 Violin Solos—Mr. John Stevenson, with Donald MacDonald at the Piano.
8.48-8.55 Two Songs (gramophone recordings)
(a) "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond"
(b) "Eriskay Love Lilt"
8.55-9.05 Recitation (humorous)—Mr. Robert Fyfe "The Elders' Deputation to the Minister."
9.05-9.10 "Retreat" (Two Bagpipe gramophone recordings).
9.10-9.15 Song "I'm Ninety-four today" Mr. Will Fyffe (gramophone recording).
9.15-9.18 Song "The Road to the Isles" (gramophone recording)
9.18-9.24 Recitation (humorous) "David and Goliath" (gramophone recording).
9.24-9.28 A Medley Burns: Vocalists and Bagpipes (gramophone recording) ending with "Auld Lang Syne."
9.28-9.30 A "Good-night" word or two—Mr. H. R. Cleland, President of St. Andrew's Society.

"Knock Italy Out of the War," Mr. Hore-Belisha Urges in House of Commons

Speech by Mr. Arthur Greenwood Criticized by Former Minister of War; Ernest Bevin Replies

London, Nov. 28.

"Knock Italy out of the war" was the demand made in the House of Commons yesterday by the former War Minister, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, in criticism of a speech by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, which he said did not contain constructive suggestions.

Mr. Hore-Belisha argued that British and Allied tonnage was being lost at an average rate of 90,000 tons weekly and at that rate all windfalls received from the Allies would be dissipated in two years.

The real remedy was to knock Italy out of the war, he declared. The Greeks had opened the way by a swift series of successes. With Italy out of the way Britain could withdraw a large proportion of the fleet from the Mediterranean.

Mr. Hore-Belisha complained that the Government failed to take advantage of the Emergency Powers Act to mobilize the whole nation's resources, material and personnel, for prosecution of the war.

His speech brought a reply from Mr. Ernest Bevin, Labour Minister, who said that "if you try too much compulsion you don't get the desired results." He said the Government had succeeded in solving a problem of industry which had baffled everyone for generations.

As a test of increased output works in the Midlands were examined and they showed bonus and earnings increased from 25 to 77 per cent, which was a good indication. New factories were going into production and steps were being taken to extend a call for personnel to people who had never been in industry before the war.—Reuter.

Former Premiers Believed Freed

Iron Guard Leader Said To Have Intervened

Berlin, Nov. 28.

Three former Rumanian premiers who were arrested early on Wednesday morning were released late yesterday through the intervention of M. Horia Sima, Deputy Premier and Commander of the Legionaries (Iron Guards), semi-official German reports from Bucharest said today.

The three former Premiers, M. Georges Tatarescu, M. Jon Gigurtu and M.G. Argetoianu, and General Ilasivic, former marshal of King Carol's palace, and other notable Rumanian politicians were transferred to the Home Ministry where they will remain "under voluntary protective custody," the reports said.

The German reports quoted high Rumanian authorities stating that the arrest of these men had been ordered to protect them against possible unauthorized action of Legionaries who yesterday executed 64 outstanding Rumanian statesmen whom they dragged out of the Jilava prison.—United Press.

Canadian Censoring Of Mail Alleged

America Blameless Say Japanese Authorities

Washington, Nov. 27.

The Post Office Department today denied that mail of any kind was being censored after reaching the United States, it was reported here.

American authorities have not been censoring mail from Japan or any other country, it was stated, contrary to a Domei report from Tokyo which quoted an "Asahi" despatch from New York stating that private and office mail received at the newspaper's New York bureau on November 22 and November 25 showed signs of having been subjected to censorship by the "American authorities."

The report, it was stated, created a sensation here which materialized in an official denial by the Post Office Department. Investigations conducted after the report was made, established that the censor was not the United States but the Canadian Government, it was announced.—Domei.

Normal Situation at Tramway Company

Agreement May Be Reached In Near Future

Some 600 workers of the Mechanical Department of the French Tramway Company, who went on a go-slow strike on Saturday, resumed work the same evening and the system continued normally yesterday. An official of the company stated that there was no fear that a repetition of labour trouble, such as that which held up all public transport in the Concession lately, would occur in the near future.

It is understood that fourteen demands by the workers of that department have been presented to the administration of the company, and that these include shorter working hours, larger bonus, allowance for living quarters, and several other demands.

As the workers have placed no time limit to their demands, it was believed that agreement would be reached without further trouble.

The strike that started on Saturday disrupted the work in the Mechanical Department for several hours, but through mediation work was resumed the same night.

Former Shanghai Boy To Join the Army

Plans Coming to Shanghai And Joining Up Soon

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 28.

Mr. Frank H. Johnson, son of a former Shanghai Municipal Police superintendent, planned today to sail for Shanghai and join the British Army in the near future.

He announced these plans after the United States State Department had effected his release from California where the authorities said that he had violated a San Quentin prison parole.

Mr. Johnson previously was acquitted of a Miami, Fla., jewel robbery charge, after which he was extradited to California. Canadian authorities protested to the U.S. State Department against the latter move.—United Press.

Indo-China Goods May Be Confiscated

Chinese merchants and native goods manufacturers whose goods worth many thousands of dollars are stranded in Indo-China owing to the Japanese move are now reported by the "Shing Sheng News Agency" to have telegraphically petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking for representations to be made against a plan said to have been made by the Governor of the French colony for auctioning the goods.

The Chinese transportation firm in Haiphong which undertook to send the goods to the interior prior to the Japanese move has now waived its responsibility for doing such work, having failed to persuade the authorities in Indo-China to have the goods moved away, states the report. It is stated that all the goods detained in Indo-China belong to merchants and that there is no reason for their being auctioned or confiscated.

Japanese Consul General Arrives in Batavia

Batavia, Nov. 28.

Mr. Yutaka Ishizawa, newly appointed Japanese Consul-General arrived here this morning when he was met by one thousand Japanese residents at the railway station.

Mr. Ishizawa replaces Mr. Otoji Saito who has been appointed Director of the South Seas Affairs Bureau which recently was created in the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government. Mr. Saito will leave Batavia on Saturday for Tokyo by air.—Domei.

THE CINEMA

"Strange Cargo"

Verne .....Clark Gable
Julie .....Joan Crawford
Cambreau .....Ian Hunter
Monsieur Pig .....Peter Lorre
Hessler .....Paul Lukas
Moll .....Albert Dekker
Flaubert .....J. Edward Bromberg
Telez .....Eduardo Ciannelli
Dupond .....John Arledge
Fisherman .....Victor Varconi

This tale of human flotsam and jetsam, which opened yesterday at the Roxy Theatre and in which Miss Joan Crawford and Mr. Clark Gable are co-starred, is of such a nature that before half was over, the audience were under the impression that the director, Mr. Frank Borzage, meant blasphemy for comedy and roared, but at its completion, all had realized that he had been preaching a cine-sermon. The scene is laid in an unnamed "Devil's Island," where several groups of lifers and others committed for serious crime, prepare to make their escape. Their adventures, beginning with the jailbreak, through the jungle and over the sea to a port from which they cannot be returned, is told graphically, but right from the beginning of their troubles, there appears in the person of Mr. Ian Hunter, someone apparently from another world. In more ways than one he is the prime mover in all major episodes, assisting with his kindness and a ready wallet. By lighting effects he is made ethereal at times and on one occasion resembled the Christ. His varied appeals to the good qualities in each are the motivating factors in a moral, if not spiritual, regeneration in all but one, the convict who has killed several wives. Mr. Clark Gable is his strident, raucous self, domineering and true to type, excellent in prison, in the jungle, his romance and his return to true manliness. The "heavies," played by Messrs. Peter Lorre, Albert Dekker, Paul Lukas, J. Edward Bromberg, Eduardo Ciannelli and John Arledge, make of this a gripping but heavy film. If the title of Miss Crawford's next big picture, "Susan and God" can be taken as a criterion, the current film could easily be entitled "Julie and God," for Julie is the woman of easy virtue, eventually reformed through love. The local issue is without the earlier Messianic portions, to which the League of Decency in America raised such a protest that they were expurgated. Dramatically, "Strange Cargo" is excellent, the direction above the average, acting good, but it is not for children under sixteen.—C.S.H.

"Lucky Cisco Kid"

Cisco Kid .....Cesar Romero
Lola .....Mary Beth Hughes
Sergeant Dunn .....Dana Andrews
Mrs. Lawrence .....Evelyn Venable
Gordito .....Chris-Pin Martin
Judge McQuade .....Willard Robertson
Stevens .....Joseph Sawyer
Tommy Lawrence .....John Sheffield
Sheriff .....William Royle
Court Clerk .....Francis Ford
Storekeeper .....Otto Hoffman
Stage Coach Driver .....Dick Rich

Amigos, he is here again, that debonair bandit of the Sierras, the Cisco Kid, with Mr. Cesar Romero turning in another fine performance as the Portuguese desperado, who holds up stage coaches, makes love to beautiful senoritas and gets away with everything in spite of the American cavalry. The film, "Lucky Cisco Kid," opened at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon and gave the audience as good a time as ever, despite the fact that most of the Kid's pictures resemble each other in theme. Mr. Romero, at his best in debonair roles, fits perfectly into the picture. His success is shared by Mr. Chris-Pin Martin again cast as the faithful Gordito, the Kid's lieutenant. He provides plenty of humour in the film. Another good performance was given by Mr. Dana Andrews, whose "I'll get him this time (meaning Cisco)" never amounts to anything more than a wish. The leading feminine role was taken by Miss Mary Beth Hughes, in the role of a dance hall girl, and judging by her performance, it won't be long before she is given bigger assignments. The girl is pretty and lacks little in acting ability. Smaller roles have Master John Sheffield, Tarzan's son, and Mr. Joseph Sawyer, portraying Wild Bill Stevens, the bad man of the picture.

To make the programme more entertaining, three interesting shorts are included, including "Isle of Mystery" one of the most picturesque shorts to be shown here for some time.—I.M.

"The Hurricane"

Marama .....Dorothy Lamour
Terangi .....Jon Hall
Mme. De Laage .....Mary Astor
Father Paul .....C. Aubrey Smith
Dr. Kersaint .....Thomas Mitchell
DeLaage .....Raymond Massey

"The Hurricane" is a magnificent picture. It surpasses by an impressive margin every other film of the same type produced before or since. This fact was rubbed in yesterday when it opened belatedly in Shanghai, for the reviewer saw it in Tsingtao in the summer of last year and many of the scenes which have lived in his memory for a year and a half were just as thrilling on second sight. In a setting of unparalelled beauty the story is told of Terangi, a handsome Polynesian Islander who is more legend than man. Clapped into a dirty prison for breaking the jaw of an influential drunkard who had slapped him publicly, Terangi makes many vain attempts to escape before finally outwitting his jailers to set out on a 600 mile journey in a little skiff for his beloved home. But it is not so much the struggle of Tiranga against his European oppressors as the grandeur of the scenes in which the story is told that makes the film remarkable. The quiet splendour of nature at peace and the sudden brutal fury of a hurricane which seems about to blast the islands out of the sea are made awe-inspiring by the perfection of photography. That hurricane is something which has to be seen to be believed. There have been storms of varying dimensions in other pictures but nothing to compare with the terrifying ruthlessness of this which gives the impression that sweet Mother Nature has gone violently insane. To the thundering roar of the gale, mighty breakers sweep ever higher over the island carrying buildings, trees, everthything before them, finally to attack the big stone church on top of the island and bury the praying populace under collapsing walls. It is an unforgettable sight.

As Terangi, Mr. Jon Hall is extremely well chosen while Dorothy Lamour, always at her best in a sarong, plays the part of his bride exquisitely without a single song.—R.R.R.

Telegraph Messengers Go On Strike

No Demands Presented To the Management

Giving the city almost no time off between strikes, further labour trouble broke out in Shanghai yesterday when about 120 messengers of the International Radiogram Office in Sassoon House refused to go to work shortly after seven o'clock in the morning.

No demands were made by the strikers and the officials did not know the reason for the walk-out, although it was believed that it was done as a prelude to demands for better pay.

Immediately after the walk-out, the management hired a temporary staff to carry on the work, while posters asking for more help were displayed by the office. No serious trouble was caused by the striking employees, with the exception of interfering with the temporary messengers. Police protection was given to the office.

The strike was ended at 6.30 p.m. when the striking employees returned to their jobs without having presented any demands. As already stated, the walk-out was probably done as a prelude to demands for more pay. It was learned in the evening that although no serious trouble had been created by the strikers, they had intimidated two temporary messengers and had taken their bicycles away.

The International Radiogram Office was previously the Chinese Government Radiogram Administration and was taken over by the Japanese when the Chinese withdrew from this city.

Hollywood May Help European Artists

Benchley, Ripley Take Leading Parts

Los Angeles, California, Nov. 28.

Evacuation of artists from European concentration camps to Cuba and Mexico will be discussed tonight at a meeting of a Hollywood committee. The humourist, Mr. Robert Benchley, will be master of ceremonies and Mr. Sheridan Ripley, acting chairman. Honorary chairmen of the organization include Mr Charles Chaplin, Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Ernest Hemingway.

The programme calls for addresses by guest speakers who already have experienced life in concentration camps, among them are Mr. Leonard Frank, Mr. Alfred Polgar, Mr. Heinrick Mann and Mr. Freidrich Torberg.—Reuter.

Italians to Start "Mystery Push"

"Terrible" Attacks on Greeks Promised

Rome, Nov. 28.

The Italian war machine was being geared for action against Greece which is expected to get underway on January 1 or shortly after this date, informed sources believed today.

Italian quarters believed that the Italian military machine was aiming to gain time for an impregnable advance which would start with a terrific thrust when everything would be in readiness.

The new offensive, however, was not to be a *blitzkrieg* but a "mystery push," revealing a new type of warfare, the informed quarters said.—United Press.

Native Risings in Indo-China Spread

French Garrison Attacked In Langson Area

Hanoi, Nov. 28.

The native uprisings which were quelled in southern Indo-China last week flared up in northern Indo-China where "native Communists, revolutionists and pirates" recently have been creating disturbances, French authorities said today.

Revolting natives last night attacked the French Garrison at Locbinh, 20 miles east of Langson, but were easily repulsed, the authorities reported.

French regulars were en route today to northern Tongking and the Langson area, which has been recently the scene of continual native disturbances.—United Press.

Identity of Dead Foreigner Discovered

It was learned last night that the foreigner, who was found dead yesterday was Mr. J. McPartland, a native of Ayr., Scotland. He was reported to have been a retired army officer and resided for the past several months at the Navy Y.M.C.A. where he occupied room 614. The deceased had no relatives in Shanghai.

(Report on page 5)

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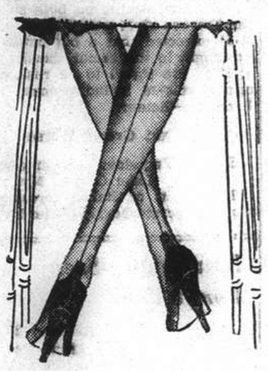
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£7,500 Needed to Bring War Fund to Monthly Total

Britons in Shanghai Called Upon for Special Effort; Every Penny Needed at Home

SEVEN thousand five hundred pounds are needed if Shanghai is to keep up its record of £10,000 monthly remitted Home through the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, the list of acknowledgements issued yesterday reveals. So far only £2,499-4-0 have been received since November 15, and the next remittance is due to be sent off on December 15. A real effort will have to be made if the total collected during the last three months is to be equalled.

With air raids over Britain increasing in intensity, it is essential that every possible help should be given by Shanghai Britons. Now more than at any other time is it necessary for sacrifices to be made in order to assist in winning victory over the forces of disruption and evil. The latest list of acknowledgements follows :—

DOLLAR ACCOUNT

Subscriptions received since last list	$96,298.76
Less Cablegram charges	235.83
	$96,062.93
Transferred to Sterling since last list	$96,062.93
	Nil.

STERLING ACCOUNT

Balance as per last list	£10,405. 7. 0
Subscriptions received since last list	560. 4. 0
Transferred from $ a/c since last list	1,633.12. 6
	£12,499. 4. 0
Less Remittance to H. M. Treasury	10,000. 0. 0
	£ 2,499. 4. 0

Mr. and Mrs. L. Underwood	$ 100
Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Fookes	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chambers	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. Seaborn	100
Mrs. Bettison's Fortunes	62
Raw Cotton Traders Ltd.	5,000
John and Rolund's Tea Party	80
The members of the Sikh Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police	100
Miss Olivia M. Williams	35
Mrs. Doris Richardson	100
Charles E. Lintilhac	100
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis, being 3rd thousand derived from sale of Union Jack Badges	1,000
Tennis Section Sweep—Y.B.C.	340
Balance of proceeds of Shanghai Race Club Autumn Race Meeting	18,932
Miss Joan R. Carrel	60
Mr. and Mrs. James McCathey	100
Shanghai Club—Members' Sweep —"Hindhead"	1,928
Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. B. Harmon	15
Ian E. M. Morrison	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Belbin	50
Miss M. T. Murphy	25
D. F. C. Cleland	1,000
Members of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.) Ltd. Staff—5th Contribution	12,315
Some British Members of the Shanghai Gas Co. Staff	915
A Chinese Sympathizer	200
In memory of George Ivor Gauntlett:— Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Conyngham Corfield	20
Mrs. H. M. Peck	50
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Weigall	500
Mrs. E. C. Palmer-Baker	100

P. K.	350	C. H. B. Joly	300
B.R.A.	38,570	Anonymous	50
Boris Semiro	40	Anonymous	25
J. D. Brand	200	Anonymous	200
M. Croset	50	W. J. Richmond	150
Red Horse	30	J. and W.H.	700
L. C. Boyd	122	J. K. Storrs	150
Anonymous	192	A. H. Merilles	150
M. Hodlash	200	M.L.R.	25
T. J. Hoes	50	J. K. Simpson	457
Miss N. Wright	50	R. Taylor	20
G. E. Cummiade	50	Sukha Singh	25
N. Greenberg	100	H. Finnigan	30
C. M. Kennan	100	Races	4

Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd.—Chrysanthemum Show	4,218
Some Members of the Shanghai Telephone Co. Staff:—	
Mrs. E. R. Adam	5
Miss R. Arnsberg	10
Miss J. I. Carnaghan	10
Mrs V. M. Moore	10
Mrs. H. Picozzi	30

Duffer	1	H. F. Pringle	30
Anonymous	10	A. D. Poliak	10
J. D. Campbell	50	J. T. Rogers	100
J. W. Dearn	40	J. E. Vickery	5
H. Graham	40	A. J. Wright	10
S. P. Karanjia	10		
L. T. Lawrence	30		

	390
Mrs. R. B. Gotch's Raffle—Baby's Pram Set	300
A. P. O. P. Poker	820
C. J. Powell—Hongkong Remittance	1,950
Rev. E. J. Ottewell	25
Mrs. Flora Moses	50
R. S. R-In lieu of X'mas Cards	25
K. Mondenach	5
H. and M.	10
Ping Pong	10
D. Marsily	1,000
Bishop Curtis	100
R. H. Purcell	250
W. G. Cook	10
R.S.R.	50
T.K.P.	55
Balance brought forward	£ 5,614
Mr. and Mrs. B. Crowley	3
A. R. Burkill & Sons	50
Veritas Co. (F.E.) Ltd.	2
Ewo Cotton Mills, Chrysanthemum Show	5
Members of S'hai Telephone Co.:	
F. G. Welch	3
J. C. R. Wells-Henderson	4
Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd.	10
Tientsin Remittance	300
Amount previously acknowledged	20,790

G. H. S. Fewkes	£1	Capt. R. Cordy	5
Miss M. Harper	3	J. E. Andrews	4
R. H. Robertson	5	J. A. Bonnyman	15
J.T.J.	2	G. F. Dumbarton	2
O. G. Anderson	15	E.B.G.	24
Anonymous	3	E. A. H. Piper	2
R. A. Eckford	100		

Charges Framed Against MacKellar

Committed for Trial on Counts of Embezzlement, Theft and Falsification

Pleading not guilty to three charges of embezzlement, larceny and falsification of accounts, P. J. MacKellar was yesterday committed for trial by Mr. C. H. Haines, H.M. Registrar. There were three sections under each head of the charges, to all of which MacKellar replied, "I am not guilty. I did not take that money. I did not confess and I wish to reserve my defence."

During the preliminary hearing of the case, which has been going on for almost a month in H.M. Police Court, Mr. P. Watkin Williams, prosecuting for the S.M.P. it was brought out that MacKellar is alleged to have fraudulently converted to his own use a large sum of money passing through his hands while employed as a clerk by the American Express Company. The trial will be held in H.M. Supreme Court, although the date has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Haines opened yesterday's hearing by saying that he had considered the evidence very carefully, and agreed that Mr. Riggs was a person in authority, but that Mr. Spokoiny was not, merely being in charge of a department in the American Express Company, and therefore having the same status as MacKellar. "It is possible that Mr. H. D. Rodger, the legal adviser, was also a person in authority," he added.

Voluntary Confession

"I find therefore, that the alleged confession was free and voluntary. I think that the evidence is sufficient to frame charges, and if these are not defended here, the case will go to the Supreme Court."

The Registrar went on to say that a number of charges could be framed, but as only three can be tried at once he preferred to frame only that number, with three sections to each. "I have selected charges of embezzlement, larceny and falsification of accounts," he declared.

Charges Framed

The following charges were then read out, MacKellar being cautioned at the end of each.

The three charges of fraudulent embezzlement were for the sum of Y.90, on August 9, 1940, $50 on August 16, 1940, and £160 between May 1 and May 30, 1939.

The charges of larceny were of Y.5,869 on September 6, 1939, Y.2,600 on November 29, 1939 and C.N.$3,200 on July 17, 1940.

The charges of falsification of accounts were that on July 29, 1940 MacKellar made a false entry showing that U.S.$325 was paid for the accounts of Dr. H. W. Dobson and Miss K. Liu. That on July 26, he made a false entry showing that U.S.$600 had been paid for the account of Mr. S. W. Brandauer, and that on September 30, 1940, he made a false entry showing that U.S.$800 had been paid for a number of accounts.

Mr. Haines asked Mr. Reeks, representing MacKellar, if he wished to call any witnesses, to which Mr. Reeks replied, "Not in this court. We reserve all defence." Mr. Haines then committed MacKellar for trial on the above charges, granting bail of $3,000 and two sureties of $3,000 each.

Rice Stocks Here Said To Be Ample

Concern Still Expressed Over Prices

Even if it becomes impossible for Shanghai to obtain rice from either the occupied interior or Saigon there should be no worry about a shortage of rice for the city's consumption, because if it is necessary, merchants can still order rice from Rangoon, states the "Shing Sheng News Agency" quoting an official of a rice public body here.

It is stated that a certain shipping firm in Hongkong has received information from Indo-China saying that authorities there have forbidden French steamers to sail to Hongkong. It is clearly explained, however, that rice ordered in Saigon may be first transported to Macao whence it may be re-exported to either Shanghai or Hongkong.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, rice exports from Thai have been increased and most of the cargo is destined for Shanghai and Hongkong. Meanwhile, despite this optimistic note, the Chinese press is continuing to show uneasiness over the rice situation and to hope that the authorities will do something to remedy the situation quickly. Owing to the increase in the price of flour, the price of noodles has also gone up.

Quoting an observer, the "National Herald" urges the authorities to institute a public sale of rice in Shanghai as the fundamental way of putting a stop to manipulation. Such a public sale may be held in accordance with the Chinese regulations already enforced, plus other regulations that will fit in with the situation in Shanghai, it is said.

The price of the first grade native rice reached a new record again yesterday when it touched the $95 mark. Speculators were blamed by the Chinese evening press for the sudden increase in prices, it being asserted that seeing that it was not profitable any longer to deposit money with banks which have begun reducing interest on current savings, the speculators have turned their attention to rice.

Wedding of Mr. J. W. Chapman and Miss Horsky

The wedding took place yesterday morning at the British Consulate-General of Mr. J. W. Chapman, of the China Printing & Finishing Co., Ltd., and son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chapman of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, and Miss Lydia Horsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josef Horsky of Shanghai. The bride's attendant was Miss E. A. Rodgers, Mr. C. Ashworth was best man and Mr. G. H. Outhwaite acted as witness.

Promissory Notes Theft Alleged

Indian Claims Police Witnesses Gave False Evidence

After alleging that the police were trying to "fix" him, and that three witnesses, including Det.-Sergt. C. W. Crossley, had given false testimony, Jagat Singh was again remanded into custody by Mr. C. H. Haines, the Registrar, in H.M. Police Court yesterday, on charges of stealing seven bank books worth $120 and seven promissory notes totalling $4,010, from Kishan Singh on November 25. Mr. P. Watkin Williams prosecuted for the S.M.P.

Kishan Singh's evidence was continued yesterday from Wednesday's hearing, the witness stating that Jagat Singh had said to him that he would return his property "after you send me to gaol." Accused was also alleged to have said that he would give back the money and promissory notes in the presence of Santram, a mutual friend. When they went to Santram, continued Kishan Singh, he advised him to give back the property, but as no settlement could be reached they returned to Hongkew Police Station with Sergeant Crossley.

Pundat Santram was then called, and stated that during a private conversation the accused admitted having taken the notes, but would return them on the same evening if the complainant did not bring charges against him. Det.-Sergeant C. W. Crossley testified that when he went to Jagat Singh on November 26 he said that he had been very drunk, and could not remember what he had been doing. When taken to Hongkew Police Station he denied having stolen the property, and suggested that Santram act as arbitrator. Mohan Singh, a Sikh detective, gave evidence next, stating that he had overheard the accused admit taking the notes.

"Very Drunk"

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon Jagat Singh took the witness box and said that on the night in question he became very drunk, buying a bottle of brandy, and going to a Chinese shop near the Nanking Theatre to drink this. He stayed there some time, and then returned to his place of duty, the Holy Trinity Cathedral, where he was watchman. "I had no concern in the larceny," he declared, "and knew nothing about it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Watkin Williams, Jagat Singh accused the police of trying to "fix" up everyone, and alleged that he was threatened at the Police Station. "Santram was lying when he said that I admitted taking the documents. The Sikh detective was also lying." He further alleged that Sergeant Crossley was lying when he said that accused had offered to give the documents back if no charges were made against him.

Mehga Singh was then called by the defendant, and stated that at 1.15 a.m. on November 26 Jagat Singh came to him and asked for somewhere to sleep, and went away again after a short while.

Mr. Haines adjourned the hearing so that Jagat Singh could be taken to the Chinese shop where he said that he had drunk the brandy to see whether anyone there could identify him. The hearing will be resumed at 10 a.m. this morning

French Consul-General Visits Police H.Q.

The French Police Headquarters were visited by M. de Margerie, French Consul-General here, yesterday at 9.30 a.m. when, accompanied by Commandant L. Fabre, Directeur des Services de Police, he arrived at the Central station in Route Stanislas Chevalier.

A guard of honour, made up by two sections of Russian auxiliary agents and two sections of Annamite policemen, with a flag, greeted the official as he entered the compound. The Municipal Brass Band and a Special Brigade group were also present at the ceremony.

The Consul-General was shown around the various sections of the Headquarters, including the Special Branch, Circulation Department, the detectives' offices, while in the afternoon he visited all the French Concession police stations.

Sought Term in Jail, Was Disappointed

I. Morovjenko was disappointed yesterday in the First Special District Court when he was sentenced to only 30 days' imprisonment for breaking a window of the Bakerite Chocolate Shop in Bubbling Well Road on the previous night because he wanted to stay in the prison as long as possible in order that he might not worry about getting something to eat. The window has been replaced. It was broken by a stone thrown by accused at about 9 p.m. on Wednesday. Accused asked the judge to give a heavy sentence, but the judge did not think that it was proper to do so.

WEDDING

Chapman-Horsky

The wedding took place yesterday morning at the British Consulate-General of Mr. John Wallis Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chapman of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, and Miss Lydia Horsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josef Horsky of Shanghai. Mr. L. H. Lamb was the officiating Consul.

For the wedding the bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of royal blue crêpe cloqué with a matching hat trimmed with a grey veil, grey shoes, and an English Angora fur coat and muff. Her flowers were pink and blue sweet peas. Her attendant was Miss E. A. Rodgers whose frock was of Dubonnet georgette with hat and bag to match. Over it she wore a beige coat and carried white sweet peas. The best man was Mr. C. Ashworth and Mr. G. H. Outhwaite acted as witness.

A reception was held in the evening at the French Club, the bride wearing a full length periwinkle blue crêpe dress and a skunk jacket, her flowers beink pink and red roses. Miss Rodgers' gown was of sea foam green mousse crêpe with gold embroidery and her flowers were African daisies. The bride's mother wore a full length dress of silver grey crêpe with violets.

Armed Gangster Seized

An alarm raised by the victim of an armed highway robbery resulted in the arrest of one robber when C.P.C. 2911, attached to the Central station and off duty at the time, started in pursuit of gangsters and managed to arrest one of them after a short chase. No shots were fired either by the policeman or the robbers. The arrested man's pistol was seized.

The hold-up took place at 12.35 p.m. yesterday in Lane 1422 off Sinza Road when two men, one of them armed, approached a Chinese pedestrian and robbed him of his long gown and one wrist watch, the total being estimated at $150.

Before the gangsters had vanished from view, however, the victim raised the alarm, which was answered by the C.P.C., who went after the desperadoes and arrested the armed man.

Wealthy Cattle Dealer Kidnapped Yesterday

Taken Away from Chinese Tea Shop in Avenue Haig

With one kidnapping case still unsolved, Bubbling Well station detectives were faced with another mystery yesterday when Tang Wu-sung, a cattle dealer, was carried away from a Chinese tea house at 65 Avenue Haig at about 7.30 a.m. This crime came close on the heels of the abduction of a four-year old Chinese boy, who was taken away by gangsters on Wednesday morning.

The latest victim, a wealthy cattle dealer, is 37 years old and a native of Pootung. He resides at 1462/17 Avenue Edward VII. Yesterday morning, he was sipping tea at the Avenue Haig tea house when five armed men came up in a Taylor Garage hire car.

Telling the chauffeur to wait for them, the men entered the place where they intimidated the patrons with their guns and singled out their victim. They then left the tea house and ordered the chauffeur to drive to Yu Yuen Road.

When the latter hesitated, the kidnappers told him that they were from 76 Jessfield Road. At the corner of Yu Yuen and Tifeng Roads, the chauffeur was thrown out of the taxi, which sped along in a westerly direction, driven by one of the gang. The chauffeur went to the Bubbling Well police station immediately where he reported the case.

The taxi was later found in Yu Yuen Road, but no further developments in the case were reported yesterday.

Servant Arrested for Kidnapping Attempt

Child of Merchant Saved By Prompt Action

A servant of Mr. Fu Chi-len, manager of the Lao Yung Sen Leather Tanning Shop at 54 Singapore Road, whose two-year old son was rescued from the hands of kidnappers on Wednesday by the quick acting police soon after the crime, faced the First Special District Court yesterday in connection with the crime. Yu Keng-di, the kidnapper from whose hands the police wrenched the kidnapped child also appeared in court as a co-defendant.

The servant, Lo Ah-kai, was arrested soon after the rescue of the victim through the confession made by Yu. Yu told the police, it was alleged, that it was Lo who instigated the crime and that he and his three accomplices who had escaped planned to ask for a ransom of $50,000, one tenth of which should go to Lo. A pedestrian who helped the police in chasing the kidnappers also appeared in court to testify against Yu.

Owing to the fact that further investigations were necessary before passing judgment, Judge Liu postponed the hearing for a week. The two accused were remanded in custody pending the next hearing.

The boy was not kidnapped from his father's factory but from his home at House No. 18 Lane 69 Race Course Road. Four men broke into the residence and made their way directly into a room upstairs, where they snatched the child and started to run away. The child cried and this attracted the attention of pedestrians and the police.

More Pay Asked by Chinese Policemen

Official Denies Threats Of Strike; Decision to Be Reached Soon

Rumours of a strike by the Chinese constables of the Shanghai Municipal Police circulated fast and thick yesterday following the reports that the policemen had asked for an increase in pay. These, it was learned, were the Chinese of Bubbling Well, Gordon, Pootoo, Sinza and Chengtu police stations.

Questioned about the possible strike, a high official of the S.M.P. denied that no walk-out had been threatened by the Chinese. He stated that on Wednesday afternoon, Bubbling Well constables were paraded in the compound prior to going out on duty and when they were given the marching order, the Chinese hesitated. Asked why they did not move, the policemen asked the officer in charge of the station to mediate on their behalf for an increase in pay, saying that their present salary was insufficient to live on. They were told that the Shanghai Municipal Council was already considering the increase. After that the men went out to attend to their duties.

The same thing happened when the relieved men returned to the station. The news travelled fast around other stations, and similar requests were made by the policemen of other stations to their senior officers. No threats to strike were, however, voiced by the Chinese constables.

Yesterday's Trouble

Another station was affected yesterday when the outgoing shift at the Chengtu Road police station made the same request. After being assured that the case is receiving full considration, the men went on duty.

Discussions to increase the pay of the Chinese policemen, stated the same official, were begun more than two weeks ago, and although no decision had yet been reached, it was believed that the increase would come in the form of rice allowance. Similarly, since no decision of the Council was known, it could not be communicated to the Chinese policemen.

At present, a Chinese policeman, on joining the force, receives $18 a month as basic pay, 85 per cent. high cost of living, nine dollars for rice allowance and living quarters. The rice allowance, nevertheless, is variable and is set in accordance with market prices.

The fact that the policemen agreed to resume duty while awaiting Council's decision was viewed favourably by the S.M.P. officials yesterday.

THE TURNING POINT IN CONVALESCENCE

When the crisis is past in illness, recovery may still be a long way off. The real turning point for the better comes when the patient begins to fill out and pick up noticeably from day to day.

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(5)

Market Starts Drive Against Spitting

Fines to Be Imposed on All Offenders

The administration of the Meugniot Market and the Municipal Health Department of the French Concession are organizing a movement in favour of obtaining from daily visitors the stopping of spitting. For this purpose, 10,000 handbills were distributed in the market last week in the Chinese language, explaining the dangers that may result from the non-observance of this regulation. At the same time, an appeal has been made to those who thoroughly understand the importance of this campaign for them to use their influence among their friends or relatives.

Progress has already been remarked in this connection, but still greater results are expected and the management of the market has decided, if it does not get satisfaction, to impose sanctions as foreseen in the Consular Ordinances, that is to say to inflict a penalty of $0.20 cents on all who may be caught spitting. The fine will have to be paid immediately.

B.B.C. Official Broadcasts From Chungking

Chungking, Nov. 28.

Mr. W. E. Davies, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who is visiting Chungking spoke over station XGOY this evening at 7.30 p.m.

He is leaving tomorrow by air for Hongkong en route to Singapore where a new 100 kilowatt station is expected to be completed in two months time.—Reuter.

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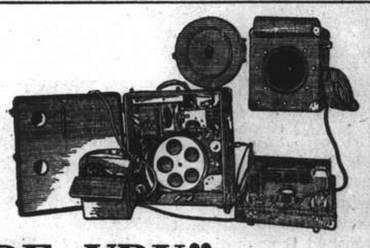

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THE SPORTS PAGE

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Striking a Blow for St. Andrews

Mrs. Adamson driving from the 18th tee during her game against Mrs. Barter, of St. George's Society, in the semi-annual ladies golf match between the two Societies yesterday. This was the crucial game of the day, as Mrs. Adamson's victory definitely tipped the scales in favour of the Scottish Society, which gained the day.

Scottish Ladies Triumph Over St. George's Side at Hungjao

Snatch Victory by ¾ Point After Extremely Close Tussle; Perfect Weather Favours the Competition

ST. Andrew was well served yesterday when the Scottish ladies snatched victory by the barest margin from the rival St. George's side in the first leg of the semi-annual golf match between the two Societies, after one of the closest and keenest tussles witnessed in recent years. A fraction was the only difference between the two teams at the close of yesterday's game over the Hungjao course, when the St. Andrew's side emerged triumphant with the slender lead of ¾ of a point—5¾ to 5.

The ladies have thus set an admirable example for the Scotsmen to emulate on Sunday, when the men's match will take place over the same course.

Perfect weather conditions favoured the ladies on their trek round the course. There was no breath of wind to lend a cutting edge to the proceedings and a brilliant sun enriched the course with autumnal warmth.

Fluctuating fortunes were a feature of the match, with first St. Andrew's gaining the initial advantage, and then St. George's closing up the arrears and almost drawing level. It was not until the 8th match that the Scottish ladies definitely regained a commanding lead and established their supremacy, to clinch the final issue.

The leaders of the winning team ran riot in the first four matches to gain a clean four point lead. St. George's were only able to secure a couple of quarters on the byes.

In these opening games came the surprise of the day when Miss Ross, who was replacing Mrs. Wentworth on the Scottish side, defeated Mrs. Reynell, the Ladies Open Champion, only conceding her a quarter in the final holes.

The pendulum started on its reverse swing in the fifth game when Mrs. Gardener defeated Mrs. Harper. Following close upon her heels, Mrs. Rigden and Mrs. Cleland gained clear-cut victories over their respective opponents to bring the team score up to 3¾ points against the Scottish total of 4½ points.

It was at this stage that Mrs. Adamson stepped in and struck a valuable blow for Scotland. The point she added turned the scales definitely in favour of St. Andrews. Miss Ballingall, although beaten, secured another quarter on the bye to gain the ¾ point margin that made all the difference between victory and defeat.

The run of the games follows:—

St. Andrews		St. George's	
Mrs. Burton	1	Mrs. Piercy	0
Miss Ross	1	Mrs. Reynell	¼
Mrs. C. F. King	1¼	Mrs. Howell	0
Mrs. Buyers	1	Mrs. Mann	¼
Mrs. Harper	¼	Mrs. Gardener	1
Mrs. McEwen	0	Mrs. Rigden	1¼
Mrs. Porter	0	Mrs. Cleland	1
Mrs. Adamson	1	Mrs. Barter	¼
Miss Ballingall	¼	Miss Shaw	1
	5¾		5

Officials and Week-end Soccer Programme

Saturday

Tsz Ling Cup 1st Round:—French Forces v. Row. Club, R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m., O. G. R. Beynon; French Navy v. Maccabi, R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m., N. Fadeyeff.

1st division:—Tung Hwa v. S.M.P., Canidrome, 2.30 p.m., W. T. Sung. Line: A. C. Sinclair, M. Rothschild.

Reserve division:—A.S.F. v. S.M.P., R.G. 5, K. Beck; P.T.H. v. Tung Hwa, Kiaochow, Z. T. Loh; S.R.C. v. J.R.C., S.R.C., H. A. Harris.

Sunday

Tsz Ling Cup 1st Round:—Old West. v. 3 Cults, Kiaochow, 2.30 p.m., S. U. Woo; Oarsmen v. Sokol, R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m., S. Neumann; J.A.C. v. Wha Lien, Aurora, 2.30 p.m., Z. K. Wong.

1st division:—S.F.X. v. J.R.C., Canidrome, 10.30 a.m., F. G. Hale. Line: T. H. Ho, J. Chen; P.T.H. v. A.S.F., R.G. 2. A. Hurry. Line: P. Drossel, G. L. Aitchison.

Reserve division:—S.F.X. v. Lusitano, R.G. 5, S. E. Burt.

Pointers for Punters

Stable Gossip From On and Off the Track

By "The Chaser"

THERE appears to be a lot of truth in the saying that "Life Begins at forty", especially in the last race meeting where ponies which have been given up for dead or missing return to win races. Cottonlight and American-ribbon were the two "granddaddies" who toddled quicker than the other ponies galloped, and reached the winning post ahead of their fields to win.

Those who fortunate enough to hear of Cottonlight's good mid-week gallop, in which he was reputed to have cracked off a mile in 2.17 and later beat Don Pedro, a fair to middling second class pony (I do not know of which category), in a half mile pipe-opener, flocked to his counter and backed him. If they were backing him simply for the thrill of it, well, they had more than they could take. One backer fell in almost a dead faint when his number was hoisted up as first. It was undoubtedly a very exciting race as Cottonlight was well behind at the last quarter and did a lot of catching up in the last two furlongs.

Imagine yourselves backing him and then seeing him come up to the leaders slowly but surely with each stride, while the winning post drew nearer. Would you not get all hot and bothered and shout yourself hoarse. It seems that Cottonlight was bought by Mr. R. G. Woodhead as a hack for his wife and has been used as such for over a year and a half but recently he suddenly showed a turn of speed and the owner decided to give the "old man" one more chance before putting him on "pension." He was of course outclassed in his earlier starts.

"Bombay" Morgan proved that his win on Don Ameche nearly two weeks ago was not a mere "flash in the pan" on his return to the saddle since his discard of the plaster cast, which made him look a diminutive gridiron player, for I am inclined to think that he actually rode a harder and better race than the second and third jockeys in the finish to pass them on the post.

I recently discovered that there was another purpose that the China ponies are used for. Recently while travelling in the Western districts I noticed a herd of ponies in a well fenced compound. Closer scrutiny through the fence, saw the ponies grazing in a bare paddock. My curiosity getting the better of me, I knocked at the main entrance to enquire more deeply why the shaggy ponies were kept there. After ten minutes of hammering at the door it was eventually opened by what appeared to be a combination of a "bouncer" and a watchman who would not let me pass the gates. After a few minutes of interrogation I finally deduced that the ponies were being used for medical purposes. Blood was extracted from the ponies for the making of medicines by a well known laboratory. This was one thing one was completely ignorant of. And what do you know about it?

Speedwell, the nasty Australian pony that has let his backers down so often, by firmly refusing to start, and giving his trainers so much trouble every morning to get him on the course, was being "educated" by a Mr. King, who came down with the new batch of "Aussies." He gave the pony such a thrashing in the rear part of his anatomy that he will probably not be able to go on any more of his "sit-down" strikes. King first tried him with the usual English saddle but all means of persuasion failed to make him behave and get on the course. A change of saddle was made and instead of the English one, one of the Australian stock saddles was used and it was then that Speedwell, after taking his hiding, decided to get on to the course and act like a gentleman.

P. L. Chiu who was thrown from his mount on the last day of the big meeting was not as badly hurt as first reported. He was seen out riding a few ponies on Wednesday and I am told that he will be back in the saddle this week. We will not be seeing H.P. Chanson for some time as he is returning to Hongkong to attend the last rites of his Mother who died recently. We extend to him our deepest sympathy. His stable will be taken over by A.C. "Legs" Ching who has been pinch-hitting for the "Black, Golden Leaf" colours off and on.

The Chinese owners, have until last Saturday been figuring very poorly in Australian races, came into full prominence when "Park" took first and third places in the "B" section of the handicap, with Soldier and Golden Park, while C.Y. "National" Chiu saw his ponies, National Finance and National Policy, fill the first two places in the "A" division.

There will be quite a gathering this evening in the Main Room of the Bridge Club, in the Club administration building as selling lotteries on four races will be held. The "show" will start at six with "time-out" for dinner.

Regulations for Hunting Announced by Japanese

Number of Days and Areas Restricted; All Third Party Nationals to Carry Special Permits

THE new regulations mentioned in the following paragraphs will be of primary importance to third-party nationals who indulge in the sport of hunting, as they will be put through the ordeal of having to carry a permit which will be granted only on the strength of an identification certificate from the respective Consulates.

The hardest blow to competitors however, will be the restriction of only two hunts a month. This will throw the hunting schedule out of order somewhat as it has been the usual custom of the S.P.H.C. since its inauguration to hold a hunt every week-end on holidays such as Christmas day, Boxing day and New Year's day.

The following is the announcement by Major-General Masanori Hasegawa, Commander of the Japanese Garrison Force in Shanghai, as published in a notice of November 25.

The hunting regulations which will come into effect on December 1 are:

1. Any person desiring to hunt in the Shanghai area must apply for a hunting license to the Commander of the Imperial Japanese Garrison Force in Shanghai through the Liaison Office of the Military Headquarters (No. 1 Matsui-dori, Shanghai, by filling an application form to be presented with an indentity certificate, issued by the respective consulates and two passport photographs. (Use of rifles is strictly forbidden).

2. Hunting shall be permitted only in the districts designated by the Commander of the I.J. Garrison Force.

3. Hunting is to be done only by persons in possession of licenses, with proper precautions being taken not to disturb the order and security of the Shanghai Area, and at the hunter's own risk.

4. The I. J. Garrison Force may restrict or prohibit hunting at any time due to military reasons.

5. Hunting shall be permitted from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Japanese time) on the 1st and the 3rd Sundays of each month during the period between December 1 and April 15 of the following year. However, during December this year, hunting shall be permitted on the second and the fourth Sundays.

6. Licenses, arms, ammunition and game, of the persons violating any of the above regulations, shall be confiscated.

Additional regulations are:

1. The license must be carried by the hunters during hunting trips.

2. Hunting is permitted only to the holder of the license within the marked area shown on the map printed on the license.

3. Licenses, arms and ammunition of the persons who disturb peace and order or violate the hunting regulations shall be confiscated.

Second Battalion Beats H.Q. 56-38

The Second Battalion expended little effort in chalking up a victory over Headquarters Battalion in the Inter-Battalion Basketball League at the Navy Y.M.C.A. last night, winning by the handy margin of 56-38.

Inclined to play too fast at the outset the Second Battalion played a ragged game and allowed the opposition to keep on its track. Settling down, however, and steadying the pace, the winners cut through the weak opposing defence with little difficulty at the end, finding the superior height of its forwards a great advantage.

Hinhle, the tall right-forward, sscored 24 points, converting 11 baskets and two free throws. His height towered over the opposition under the basket, and he found himself scoring almost at will on rebounds. Most of his shots were tapped in under the basket.

The rest of the Second Battalion line-up gave him adequate support, covering the opposition's attacks well and playing a hard, pressing game.

High-scorer for the losers was centre Sutton, who scored 15 points. Tomorrow, the First Battalion will meet the Second Battalion in another Inter-Battalion fixture, while the Marine Officers will clash with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. immediately after the league game.

The box-scores follow:—

Second Battalion

Hinhle	11	2	1	24
Marquez	1	0	1	2
Johnson	3	0	4	6
Tootle	1	0	1	2
Heighan	4	0	1	8
Tierney	0	0	2	0
Meighan	4	0	1	8
Dingwall	0	2	1	2
Peck	6	0	2	12
Huckaby	0	0	0	0
	26	4	9	56

Hdqs. Battalion

Leadon	1	1	0	3
Patterson	0	0	0	0
Sutton	7	1	0	15
Hicks	3	2	2	8
Shaull	4	0	0	8
Middleton	1	2	0	4
	16	6	2	38

2nd Batt.: 1st half 30; 2nd half 26
Hdq. Batt.: 1st half 20; 2nd half 18.

Hungjao Golf Club Starting Times

Saturday

(6th Tee Starters)

Must book own time on arrival at 1st tee.

12.25 Woods/Young, Wentworth
12.35 Buyers, Mrs. Buyers
12.40 Henningsen, Hines
12.45 Gordon, McNeill/Sharps
12.55 Riggs, C. W. Gordon/Tanner, & Co.
1.05 Glass, & Co.

1st Tee Closed to all play from 11.55 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

12.35 Ellis Hayim, Glasstord, Wilsons
12.40 Kenny, Harris, Perez
12.45 LeClair, Smith, & Co.
12.50 Mitchell, Bates, Meyerink-
12.55 Laffond, & Co./Nashs, Mrs. Bates
1.05 Bichard, Rigden, Perry
1.10 Maclean, Beveridge, Camp., Fuller
1.15 Bates, Blackwood, Silby, MacEwen
1.20 Prytherch, Bonnyman, Mer., Boni.
1.25 Gardeners, Bowkers/Ovadia, & Co.
1.35 Reynells/Andrews, & Co.
1.45 Clel., Heaney, Kear., Macl., Sheri.
1.55 Captain's Time/Kruegers
2.05 Kent, Newman/Raworth, Raworth
2.15 Cook, Widdup, & Co.
2.20 Smith Wright, Ricketts, Cumming
2.25 Buyers, Mrs. Buyers, 6th tee-ites
2.30 Henningsen, Hines, 6th tee-ites
2.35 Gordon, McNeill, 6th tee-ites
2.40 Sharps, 6th tee-ites
2.45 Riggs, C. W. Gordon, 6th tee-ites
2.50 Tanner, & Co., 6th tee-ites
2.55 Glass, & Co., 6th tee-ites
3.00 Cobb, Stewart
3.05 Forbes, Howells/Pharis, Hill
3.15 Anderson, Willson/Jensen, Poulson
3.25 Piercy, Sturgess Wells, & Co.
3.30 Bond, Mur. Kidd, L. Arn., Cheet.

Sunday

7.40 Willson, Davies/Steptoe, Haley
7.48 W. Beveridge, A. P. Nazer
7.52 R. Gordon, W. A. Kearton
7.56 J. M. Pearson, C. S. Cheetham
8.00 M. T. Stewart, Comdr. Fuller
8.04 W. H. B. Rigg, J. H. Underwood
8.08 K. M. Cumming, A. V. Pettitt
8.12 J. Forbes, H. J. M. Cook
8.16 F. Marshall, E. Jacobs
8.20 J. K. Ewing, W. C. Bond
8.24 R. Wallace, J. P. Martin
8.28 W. M. Chalmers, A. Pratt
8.32 H. Martin Little, G. H. Mann
8.36 C. F. King, H. G. Banham
8.40 A. N. Walker, S. Isherwood
8.44 J. Stevenson, G. E. Marden
8.48 R. D. K. Silby, C. C. King
8.52 W. A. Macdonald, H. C. Hopkins
8.56 D. A. MacFarlane, F. S. Collett
9.00 H. R. Cleland, F. S. Gibbings
9.04 J. A. Blackwood, J. N. Bates
9.08 L. G. Murray Kidd, L. R. Andrews
9.12 John McNeill, H. E. Reynell
9.16 T. S. M. Terrace, T. S. Widdup
9.20 D. R. Glass, P. H. Scoones
9.24 W. R. McCutcheon, H. F. B. Gard.
9.28 A. S. Adam., E. G. Smith Wright
9.32 J. F. Maclennan, A. Ricketts
9.36 S. H. Fox, W. H. C. Huggett
9.40 G. Buyers, C. E. Sherwin
9.44 D. W. MacEwan, A. L. Piper
9.48 C. O. Cumming, R. D. Bell
9.52 J. C. Dickson, D. W. Ward Smith
9.56 I. Beith, E. A. P. Wood
10.00 C. W. Porter, W. B. Rigden
10.04 R. E. Rodger, P. Cantopher
10.08 Colin Maclean, T. F. R. Waters
10.12 H. Maitland, N. E. Kent
10.16 R. M. Ballingall, F. Cowherd
10.20 D. A. Campbell, W. J. Gande
10.24 I. E. L. Mackay, G. F. H. Bichard
10.28 S. C. Riggs/Robinson, Newman
10.36 Perry, & Co./Laffond, & Co.
10.44 Harrisons/Buyers, Prytherch
10.52 Cobb, Way/Ovadias, Howells
11.00 Jensen, Munro-Faure/Kruegers
11.08 Forbes/Smiths, Seddons
11.16 Barac, Snow/Ellis Havim, Arnold
11.24 Perez, Jeffs, & Co./Sheridans
11.32 Nash/Bever., Nazer: Gordon, Kear.
11.40 Stewart, Fuller: Pearson, Cheetham
11.44 Cumming, Pettitt: Rigg, Under.
11.48 Mar., Jacobs: Forbes, Cook/Bowk.
11.56 Miss F. I. Harris, Mrs. Sharp
12.04 Wallace, Martin: Ewing, Bond
12.08 Chalmers, Pratt, Mar. Little, Mann
12.12 Kin, Banham: Walker, Isherwood
12.16 Stevenson, Marden: Silby, King
12.32 Macd., Hopkins: McFarlane, Collett
12.36 Cleland, Gibbings: Black., Bates
12.40 Mur. Kidd, Andrews: McNeill, Rey.
12.44 Terrace, Widdup: Glass Scoones
1.00 McCut., Gard.: Adam., S. Wright
1.04 Maclennan, Ricketts: Fox, Huggett
1.08 Buyers, Sherwin: MacEwan, Piper
1.12 Henningsen, Hines
1.16 Cumming, Bell: Dickson, W. Smith
1.32 Beith, Wood: Porter, Rigden
1.36 Rodger, Cantopher: Macl., Waters
1.40 Mait., Kent: Ballingall, Cowherd
1.44 Mackay, Bichard: Comp., Gande
2.00 Young, Glasstord

Shanghai Golf Club Starting Times

Saturday

12.28 Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Grossman
1.04 Vajda, Kelen
1.08 Jenkins, Schinazi/Clem., McCants
1.16 Jones, Rodger/Drysdale, Wienberg
1.28 Isherwood, DeJong/MacFar., Show
1.36 King, Smith/Captain
1.48 Vice President/Lurton, Bell
1.56 Openshaw, Cameron/President
2.08 Jacobs, Walker
2.12 Jensen, Reierstad (4 ball)
2.16 Pearson, Marshall (4 ball)
2.24 Keating, Patrick (4 ball)
2.28 Chalmers, Mrs. Chalmers (4 ball)
2.32 Piper, Mrs. Piper
2.36 Corbett, Mrs. Corbett
2.44 Pederson, Mrs. Pederson
2.48 Ewing, Miss Ross

Sunday

9.08 Drysdale, Corbett
9.24 Pharis, Rector-Smith
9.28 Ward, Dixon/Cameron, Clark
9.36 Vajda, Kelen/Captain
9.48 DeJong, Lafontaine
9.52 Wentworth, Farnsworth/President
10.04 Schinazi, Otori
10.08 Straetmon, Mrs. Lafontaine
10.12 Fulstow, Mrs. Fulstow
10.16 Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Scoones
10.24 Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Reynell
10.28 Openshaw, McNicoll/Vice President
10.36 Parkhill, Openshaw
10.44 Wheeler, Macknight
10.48 Pederson, Mrs. Pederson
10.52 Mrs. Germ, Miss Ross

Week-end Soccer Teams

The following will represent the S.R.C. reserve team against the J.R.C. on Saturday at the S.R.C. ground:

Mingozzi, Lipkovsky, Lee, Zellensky, Brodd (Capt.), England, Murray, Sdobnikoff, Shute, S. Saul, Senichenko.

The following will represent the S.R.C. in a friendly match against the F.T.H. on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. on the S.R.C. ground:

Kessel, Beeman, Almeida, Lawrence, Wade (Capt.), Fensham, Kirby, Manley, Novikov, Kaliunikoff, Harvey. Reserves: Karmiloff, Hartz, Lucey.

The following will represent the S.F.X., in the 1st. Division match to be played at the Canidrome, on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. vs J.R.C.

L. Ussankoff, H. Garwood, J. Laskovski, H. Pettersson, M. Greenberg, W. Hallford, C. Edwards, F. Edwards, M. Karolitch, W. Pettersson, F. Foyn. Reserves: S. Scults, C. Ozorio.

The following will represent the S.F.X., in the Reserve Division match to be played at the Race Course, on Sunday, at 3, p.m.:

C. Miller, M. Bell, H. Schuotz, T. Bikuloff, H. Broonlow, E. Angelosanti, W. Ussankoff, C. Ozorio, J. Richards, C. Demitriu, A. Kennedy. Reserves: J. Jacobi, V Grekaloff.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Inter-Societies Ladies Golf Match

A combined group of most of the players who took part in yesterday's golf match between the St. Andrews and St. George's Societies on the Hungjao course. After one of the keenest and closest competitions of recent years, the Scottish ladies snatched victory by a hair's breadth, winning by 5¾ points against 5 points—thus setting an excellent example for their masculine prototypes to emulate on Sunday, when the men will play their game over the same course.

Complete Reshuffle Among Mixed Duck Pin Leaders

Mrs. Sobel-Inwood Combination Snatch Top Place; Mrs. Collaco-Gonsalves Jump to Second Berth

A NEW high mark was set yesterday in the second round of the City Mixed Doubles Duck Pin Championship when the combination of Mrs. Sobel-Inwood crashed the maples on the Shanghai Race Club alleys for a total of 685 which, incidentally, placed them at the top of the standing, 77 points ahead of their nearest rivals, Mrs. Collaco and Gonsalves.

Inwood was in great form returning scores of 119, 125 and 111 giving him the high triple honours of 355. He was ably supported by his partner who registered a single of 126, one point below Ohlsson's high mark for the day.

Gonsalves and his partner jumped into the second berth position as the first round leaders, Mrs. McDonnell and "Pat", were caught off colour to return a tally of 571 against their previous 649. The Pote-Hunts dropped some valuable points where they should have jumped their previous total up amongst the leaders as they had the advantage of being on the home alley.

Tommy Butler managed to retrieve a few points but is still down the ladder. A. C. Kew and Miss Prince forged a few steps forward on the former's century singles, which gave him a triple of 324.

Next week the final round will be played on the Foreign "Y" alleys and a keen tussle is assured as the leaders are familiar with the runways and further high marks are expected.

The scores in detail follow:—

2nd Round Results

				1st Round	Grand Total
Mrs. Sobel	109	126	95	287	
Inwood	119	125	111	329	
				615	1,300
Mrs. Collaco	88	112	99	282	
Gonsalves	95	112	113	322	
				604	1,223
Mrs. McDonnell	111	105	82	316	
McDonnell	83	87	103	333	
				649	1,220
Mrs. Nance	84	87	115	261	
Hilden	108	108	101	338	
				599	1,199
Miss Picozzi	82	120	113	277	
L. C. Kew	85	96	111	315	
				592	1,199
Miss Prince	97	94	84	255	
A. C. Kew	114	100	110	337	
				592	1,191
Mrs. Pote-Hunt	86	98	105	302	
Pote-Hunt	66	107	97	300	
				602	1,181
Miss Ribb	95	93	79	269	
Krencicki	126	99	92	329	
				598	1,182
Mrs. Schaberg	81	84	100	258	
Kohnert	92	105	90	357	
				615	1,167
Mrs. Kwok	94	79	89	293	
Xavier	95	101	95	313	
				606	1,159
Mrs. Boardman	106	82	101	273	
White	97	94	106	298	
				571	1,157
Mrs. Boolsen	94	94	107	291	
Black	99	104	99	269	
				560	1,157
Mrs. Bojesen	92	81	97	274	
Augustyn	102	102	96	312	
				586	1,156
Mrs. Prince	85	89	93	295	
Meathrell	107	99	100	285	
				580	1,153
Miss Brewer	88	105	102	254	
Wade	102	104	97	299	
				553	1,151
Mrs. Faessler	81	81	99	275	
Terrell	107	87	104	308	
				583	1,142
Mrs. Perkins	99	80	86	286	
Forsyth	87	99	89	314	
				600	1,140
Mrs. Swan	78	86	85	276	
Swan	108	94	91	327	
				603	1,140
Mrs. Bradley	106	105	85	273	
Harrison	83	97	94	293	
				566	1,136
Mrs. Geibel	99	90	83	259	
Butler	112	107	85	298	
				557	1,136
Mrs. Kops	89	106	83	262	
Freeny	112	107	85	292	
				554	1,136
Miss Jackson	99	82	92	286	
Brown	85	95	107	280	
				566	1,126
Miss Bowern	82	92	96	266	
Krause	94	89	117	288	
				554	1,124
Miss Wilson	91	83	95	289	
Mudry	92	96	95	278	
				567	1,124
Mrs. F. D. Nance	91	104	114	243	
F. D. Nance	85	87	94	300	
				543	1,124
Miss Baptista	81	83	86	257	
Ohlsson	127	108	105	271	
				528	1,118
Mrs. Hole	80	93	82	271	
Schilling	88	110	84	303	
				574	1,111
Miss Brewer	97	124	77	261	
Shoemaker	88	101	88	273	
				534	1,109
Mrs. Parkin	89	89	87	263	
Brisk	89	91	82	305	
				568	1,095
Mrs. Crowe	94	79	82	261	
Pickup	90	98	80	308	
				569	1,092
Miss Brown	93	84	79	259	
Peace	84	99	107	273	
				532	1,078
Mrs. Richardson	70	80	94	231	
Dingwall	84	91	96	314	
				545	1,065
Miss Bugaeff	77	76	96	258	
McClung	76	96	121	256	
				514	1,055
Miss Hibbard	72	84	69	226	
Unlinger	85	96	88	319	
				547	1,051
Mrs. Meathrel	79	71	90	243	
Cameron	101	96	94	276	
				519	1,050
Miss Wooten	81	69	80	249	
Gallop	85	100	84	294	
				543	1,042

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3	6	1	172.50	28.10
4	6	4	106.30	47.40
5	5	1	41.20	16.80
6	3	4	28.70	11.00
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—

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13th EXTRA RACE MEETING
TO-MORROW at 1.15 p.m.

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A Programme of EIGHT FLAT RACES
7th Race—THE INTER-CLUB CHAMPIONS SWEEPSTAKES HANDICAP—1¼ Mile
From this day's Racing the Club will forward a donation to British War Funds.
Special Guests' Admission Tickets $5 each. Archway Entrance, 304 Mohawk Road. These Tickets give admission to Members' Sections of Grand Stand and Pari-Mutuels, etc.
Entrance for Public, 304A Mohawk Road. Admission $1 each.
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Special Sweep on the Inter-Club Champions Sweepstakes Handicap, to-morrow at $5 each Chance.
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Types of Aircraft

Mr. F. J. Sanger Continues Examination of Duties Performed by Various Sorts of Aeroplanes Over XCDN

MR. F. J. Sanger gave his second broadcast over station X.C.D.N. last night entitled "Fighters and Bombers," when he continued his examination of the types and uses of the various aircraft now in service with the air-forces of the world. The R.A.F. has led other countries in the development of suitable aeroplanes for every sort of duty, and the quality of British planes is far superior to that of any country engaged in the present conflict. R.A.F. bombers have a much more difficult task in bombing Germany than the Luftwaffe has in attacking England, for the extra distance to be covered would make all the difference if the British planes were not better. This is shown by the fact that the R.A.F. is giving more than it gets in the way of raids. The broadcast follows:

If you heard my talk of last month you will remember that there are two kinds of Fighters which might be called respectively Interceptor Fighters and Combat Fighters. Bombers may be classified under two headings—Short Range Bombers and Long Range Bombers, but there are many intermediate types. The Interceptor Fighter was evolved in Great Britain some years ago; its duties are to intercept a bombing squadron before it can reach its objective. Since very little warning is generally possible, the machine must have the highest possible rate of climb; it must have an excellent view upwards; it must be capable of operation at high altitude, and its armament should be fixed, firing ahead, and heavy enough to bring down a large Bomber. These requirements are so specific that there is little to choose between the Interceptor Fighters of all Powers.

It should be emphasized that rate of climb is more important than top speed and that manoeuvrability can safely be sacrificed. The Spitfire is the fastest climber in the world, reaching 15,000 feet in about five minutes, which means that a high-speed bomber can be intercepted if warning is given when it is not less than thirty miles away. The typical machine is a low-wing single-seat monoplane with a 1250 H.P. engine, wing span 30 to 40 feet, length from 28 to 30 feet, weight from 5,000 to 6,000 lb., top speed around 400 m.p.h., with a ceiling of 36,000 feet. Its armament consists of rifle-calibre machine guns each firing about 1200 rounds a minute of various kinds of ammunition, with one or two shell-guns firing explosive shells from ½-in. to 1½-in. diameter and weighing up to 1¾ lb. at the rate of about 100 rounds a minute.

Very little has been published about the specialised Combat Fighter, it being the custom to use Short-Range instead, for the escorting of big Bombers. The Fighter must have good manoeuvrability for which top speed can be sacrificed; this was proved in Poland when obsolescent Polish aircraft of top speed 200 m.p.h. were often successful against Messerschmitt 109's of 356 m.p.h. top speed. The former could turn in a radius of 393 ft. in 14½ seconds whereas the latter requires a radius of 860 ft. and 24 seconds. It is a big advantage if fire is possible in all directions. Shell-guns are not so important as guns which can be quickly trained by means of a power-operated turret as used in the British Defiant two-seat Combat Fighter.

Duty of Bombers

The duty of a Bomber is that of a long-range gun but the smaller, faster types are also used as Combat Fighters, Ground-attack 'planes, Torpedo Bombers (you will remember the Taranto affair), and Dive Bombers which give improved accuracy, as compared with guns, at short range. A typical Short-Range Bomber is a three-seat two-engined low-wing monoplane of about 55 ft. span, 30-ft. length, weighing 12,000 lb., with a top speed of 350 m.p.h. and a range of 2,000 miles. It carries a bomb-load of 5,000 lb., and six guns (some machine guns, some shell-guns), and can operate at 30,000 ft. The class is represented by the British Blenheim and the German Messerschmitt 110.

The Long-Range Bomber has to carry the biggest possible bomb-load far into the enemy's country. The bigger the aircraft, the bigger its bomb-load but the better the target. The machine must be quite fast also to lessen the risk of interception and to give a reasonable chance against Fighters. A typical machine is a five-seat low-wing monoplane with two engines, weighing about 25,000 lb. (of which from two to four tons is bomb-load); its span is 85 ft., length 65 ft., top speed 300 m.p.h., cruising speed over 200 m.p.h. for a distance of 3,000 miles. Its ceiling is 25,000 ft. but bombing usually takes place at a much lower altitude, 15,000 ft. being generally safe from anti-aircraft fire.

Bombing from such a height is of necessity inaccurate but it does not require many 1,000 lb. bombs in one place to do considerable damage, and small incendiary bombs spread over a large area after release. The machine flies in a straight line across its target releasing bombs at regular intervals. The armament consists of about six guns, nearly all of which are trained to the rear where Fighter attack is most to be feared. British Bombers have proved the value of rotatable turrets for multiple machine guns. Bigger Bombers with four engines have been tried but their value can not be assessed yet. The American "Flying Fortress", for example, weighs 45,400 lb. loaded; it has a range of 2,500 miles, more than adequate to reach any point in Germany or Italy, from a base in England, with a huge bomb-load.

Fighter Tactics

A short discussion on Tactics may be of interest. A Fighter relies on surprising his opponent—during the last war, 90 per cent. of aircraft shot down by Fighters never saw their attackers who made sure of their prey at a range of 20 yards. The shell-gun has a bigger range than a machine gun but a much smaller rate of fire, which makes a miss easier and thus may give warning. A hit from an explosive shell is a certain crash, whereas rifle-calibre ammunition is not so effective. Probably the best armament is a combination of both guns—standard practice in Interceptor Fighters. Armouring aircraft is not worthwhile for even ½" shells have penetrated 1" armour-plate on tanks. According to the Italian Secretary of State for Air, the objectives of Bombers, in order of importance, (the safety of the bomber being the chief consideration) are:

Centres of Population, Fuel Stores, Factories, Merchant Ships, Harbour, Warships, Aerodromes, Railways, and Trenches.

Low altitude bombing attacks proved their efficacy in Poland by paralysing communications in a few hours. Railway lines are bombed just in front of a moving train; bridges are destroyed just when a large body of troops is about to cross causing confusion in the re-routing during which time attack-machines are busy. Roads are easily made impassable for a short time at least.

Bombing Airfields

Bombing airfields is generally a waste of time for every 50 yards square space requires one 100 lb. bomb, and the holes of a normal attack are soon made good at little expense and trouble. Bombing aeroplane hangars is much more profitable—a good proportion of the Polish Air Force was destroyed on the ground.

Ground-attack on troops has proved to be of surprisingly little value unless a large number of aircraft attack together. The low-flying high-speed aircraft has little to fear from anti-aircraft fire, hence the balloon barrages which keep Bombers at a convenient height for the gunners. A dive bombing attack begins with a spiral from 15,000 ft. to 5,000 ft.; horizontal speed is then reduced in preparation for the actual dive at about 50 to the horizontal. At 2,000 ft. or less the bomb is released and the machine spirals away at top speed.

Which is better? Strong defence by balloon barrages, high-altitude anti-aircraft gunnery, and Fighters, or strong offence by Bombers? Some authorities think that the Fighter should be used only in co-operation with land forces to secure command of the air over a small area: the Bomber is the real weapon of the Air Force. This is not generally agreed: an Air Force is used very such more widely, as you know.

Marshal Goering will agree that day bombing against British defences is not the best way to use up German duralumin, but it may well be that the only effective defence against his present high-altitude hope-for-the-best night bombing is the British Long-Range Bomber.

Danger of Rabies Again Noted

Dog-owners Advised of Precautions; Need for Muzzling Stressed

Whilst not favouring the introduction of a licensing regulation requiring the compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies, the Health Committee of the S.M.C. has recommended and the Council has decided that dog owners be advised voluntarily to vaccinate their dogs against rabies.

The Health Committee gave consideration to the problem of rabies at its meeting held on November 20. In view of the relation of the stray dog problem to the incidence of rabies, it was decided that the Police Department should continue and should intensify its measures for the rounding up of stray dogs and wonks.

The Committee took due note of the issue periodically by the Council of a Municipal Notification calling attention to the necessity of dog owners adopting measures for the control of their dogs in the interests of the safety of the public. These measures include the effective muzzling of dogs when in the streets or other places of public resort, but in such a manner as will admit of the dogs being able to breathe and drink. Dogs wearing ineffective muzzles are regarded by the Police as unmuzzled. Dogs found without muzzles, whether led or at large, will be seized by the Police. Unmuzzled dogs found at large, which cannot be seized, are liable to be shot.

Licence Requirements

The Committee's attention was also drawn to the fact that a condition of the dog licence prescribes that if a dog is known to have bitten any person, or shows apparent symptoms of rabies, immediate report shall be made to the nearest Police Station. It is further provided in the licence conditions that, if required by the Commissioner of Police, dogs shall be surrendered to the Municipal Police for the purpose of examination or detention for such period as may be necessary in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Health.

Cats are a very frequent source of transfer of rabies to dogs, and owners of cats are accordingly warned that, in the interest of public health, cats found on public highways are liable to be shot.

Library Rates to Be Increased

Council Draws Attention To Facilities for Public

A Municipal notification issued yesterday draws the attention of the public to the facilities offered by the Library and Reading Room, No. 2 Peking Road. The Reading Room is open daily (Sundays included) from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the Library from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days. The Librarian is in attendance during Library hours to give any information or advice desired by subscribers or intending subscribers.

It has been found necessary to increase the Library subscription rates and with effect from December 1, the rates for new subscriptions will be as follows:—

Yearly Subscribers	$15
Half-yearly Subscribers	9
Quarterly Subscribers	6
Monthly Subscribers	3
For Students	
Yearly	$6
Half-yearly	3

A subscriber's card with a metal number plate will be supplied at an additional charge of 35 cents.

Present subscribers will be charged the above rates upon expiration of existing subscriptions.

"Heads Are Bloody But Unbowed"

Letter from Lady at Home Describing Nazi Attacks On Britain

"Our heads are bloody but unbowed, and we English are not the sort to show yellow streaks," writes a lady from England in a letter received here recently. She describes a raid over the district in which she is living, and the concern felt for her safety by a number of evacuee guests to whom she generously gave lodging after they had been bombed out of their own homes. She scoffs at the claims put out by German radio stations stating that England is starving, and the population demoralized. "I'd like 'em to see the store cupboards in our place," she writes, "I'd like 'em to see our population." The letter concludes with a simple statement which tells so much:—"One hundred and twenty-two aeroplanes have been brought down."

Extracts from the letter follow:—

"We've had our own air-raid. A fortnight ago bombs were dropped at 10.30 p.m. and 2.15 a.m. I was awakened by three in rapid succession. The cottage shook and shuddered, but the rude forefathers of 250 years ago knew how to build, and beyond plaster falling off the ceiling, and the washstand sliding across the room nothing happened.

Time Bomb Guarded

"I felt the stark fear the novelists write about. I wobbled downstairs feeling as though my joints were turned to water. Overhead Jerry circled round and round. Two more shook the earth—bombs I mean, and after a time there was silence. All the windows on one side of the manor house were shattered, sixteen on the west side of the old rectory. Cottages had their ceilings down. One crater I saw was twenty feet deep. Soldiers rushed up to take charge of a time bomb which went off next morning. Then they discovered another as big as a milk churn, filled with incendiary bombs. The high banks saved us from serious damage.

"Night after night and day after day we get the raids. I feel the vibrations and know they are going on, and at night we can hear the crashing of bombs.

"The wreck of a Messerschmidt brought down a fortnight ago has just passed through this place. I was just in time to see the lorry race by loaded up with it.

"Some of my friends on the south-east coast write to me that it must be endured to be understood.

"I am trying to write this and there is a wireless blaring away somewhere, not helpful if you want to concentrate.

"September 26:—Nothing much to tell except another raid. Somewhere in the clouds they are hidden, waiting to bring death and destruction to some innocent mortals.

Bombed Out of House and Home

"September 28:—Last night they were very active. So much so that my evacuee guests were going to wake me up for fear I should be caught by a bomb. They have been bombed out of house and home, had been sleeping on concrete floors for the past three weeks. My guests have turned on the radio. We can get nothing but Germans. What has happened? There is a female voice giving out a broadcast to effect that owing to our lack of foresight, we are starving. Well! I'd like 'em to see the store cupboards in our place. I'd like 'em to see our population. Bombed we are. Our heads are bloody but unbowed, and we English are not the sort to show yellow streaks even though the female voice says we are reduced to chads. I wonder if she belongs to Unity Mitford's gang. Looks like it.

"I found these guests of mine trudging along a country road, feet blistered and nowhere to go, poor souls. I have done what I could. We had a dog-fight quite close to here today, just over the hills. The sirens were going from the towns very near.

"The Hun is still jamming our wireless, making a duet with our broadcaster, but the news is that the King and Queen were in another raid today. One hundred and twenty-two aeroplanes have been brought down."

Nantao Armed Gangsters Sentenced

Attempt to Rob Bank Messenger Foiled

Two alleged members of some Chinese armed body in Nantao were sentenced to six and seven years' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court, charged with robbery. One of the two pistols they used was confiscated, while another one was returned to the French police. The latter weapon was stolen from the French police some time ago and just how it came into the hands of the Nantao highwaymen was not disclosed.

Accused told the court, however, that they obtained their firearms from their "headquarters" and that they had committed the crime at the instigation of a superior "officer" in Nantao who is still at large.

They were charged with robbing a Chinese bank messenger of $5,000 while he was walking in Peking Road on November 20. The victim secretly followed the robbers and informed the police of the case. A chase soon resulted in the accused being arrested. One pistol was found in the possession of one of them, while the other one was found at a place specified by them.

St. George's Society Not To Issue Xmas Appeal

Following their usual monthly meeting the committee of the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George entertained Mr. H. R. Cleland, the newly elected president of St. Andrew's Society at lunch at the Shanghai Club yesterday, the President of St. George's, Dean A. S. C. Trivett being in the chair.

At the meeting of the committee it was decided not to make the usual Christmas appeal, in view of the appeal which had been renewed for monthly subscriptions and to which so many members of the society are already contributing.

Chinese Woman, Child Perish in Flames

Two Others Injured in Celluloid Factory Fire

One Chinese woman and a child were burned to death when flames broke out in a celluloid factory at the corner of Penang and Ferry Roads shortly after midnight yesterday, while another woman and child were badly hurt in their attempt to escape from the fire. Material damage included four Chinese peasant huts and ten wooden sheds.

The fire started at the factory at 12.20 a.m. and spread fast to the adjoining structures. Three machines from the Ichang Road fire station were sent out to combat the flames and it took the firemen 23 minutes to bring the conflagration under control. The firefighters, however, remained there for almost two hours, until the flames were completely extinguished.

Due to the fact that the fire started in the night, when all the occupants were already asleep, the firemen found it extremely difficult to save the two victims. Their hut was situated right next to the celluloid factory and was already ablaze when the fireman arrived on the scene.

The injured woman and child, burned about their hands and faces, were taken to the Shou Ming Hospital, where their condition was pronounced to be serious.

Foreigner Found Dead In N. Kiangse Rd. Lane

No Identification Papers Discovered by Police

West Hongkew detectives were confronted with a mystery yesterday morning following the discovery of a male foreigner in Lane 59 off North Kiangse Road at 8.30 a.m. The man was taken to the General Hospital in an emergency ambulance, but no aid was required as the man was dead.

The deceased appeared to be about 65 years of age, was slightly bald, with a gray moustache and a goatee beard. When discovered, he was wearing a checked gray coat, leather jerkin, gray gabardine trousers and brown boots.

No clues as to his identity were found by the police, who, however, stated that he had a Union Jack emblem in the lapel of his coat. He was also tattooed on both arms. A dagger and heart were on the right arm, while a flower with "Union" crossed flags, a cross and figures 26-12-71 were on the left. The man was about six feet tall.

The tattoo marks and the Union Jack emblem led the detectives to believe that the deceased was a Briton, but his identity continued to remain a mystery late last night.

Photo. by Skvirsky.

To Decorate B.W.A. War Work Fund Bazaar

Mrs. H. Martyn Snow is in charge of the decorations for the British Women's Association's War Work Fund Christmas Bazaar which will be held at the Race Club on the afternoon of December 11 opening at 3 p.m. The scene of the Bazaar will be the Green Room of the Race Club. Very attractive surroundings are promised.

Hungjao Phone Cable Again Cut

Hopes for Service to Be Resumed Tonight

The Shanghai Telephone Company reports that damage has occurred in the main telephone cable serving a part of the Hungjao area, due to a theft of cable which occurred during the early hours of yesterday morning. The thieves cut the cable in two places between Macleod Road and Rubicon Road on Hungjao Road and the service of all subscribers beyond that point has been interrupted. It is understood that the police in the area arrested a suspect but the other thieves were able to take away approximately 220 feet of the cable containing 101 pairs of wires, and this will have to be replaced.

An official of the Telephone Company states that repairs are being proceeded with as quickly as possible and it is hoped that service will be restored by tonight.

Chinese Loses Firm's Money in Nantao

Makes Up Robbery to Hide His Own Crime

The Central Police Station was holding a Chinese coolie of a Japanese concern in custody following his report to the station that he had been robbed of $2,000 by armed bandits at the corner of Kiangse and Peking Roads at 11 a.m. yesterday.

According to the man's report, he was sent by his firm to deposit $2,000 in a bank when he was confronted by two armed men, who pushed him into a waiting car and took him to the French Concession where they robbed him of the money.

The detective investigating the case was sceptical about the man's story and further questioning forced the man to confess that he had lost the money in a Nantao gambling house. Seeing no way he could find to repay the lost sum, he thought up the story which he had related to the detective.

He will be brought before the First Special District Court and will be charged with larceny and attempt to mislead the Police.

Another highway robbery was reported to the same station at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon by two young messengers, who said that they had been stopped by two men at the corner of Ningpo and Honan Roads and forced to part with $100 in cash.

One of the robbers, according to the victims, was a foreigner armed with a pistol. The desperadoes approached the two men and ordered them to deliver. Seeing a pistol, one of them pulled out the hundred dollars and gave them to the highwaymen, who lost no time in disappearing.

Investigations revealed that the two messengers were carrying almost three thousand to a bank when they were stopped. The man addressed by the bandits had one thousand dollars hidden in his pants, while three hundred more were in his jacket pocket. The other had $1,400 on him. When stopped, the first lost no time in producing the hundred dollars and these were taken by the robbers who did not stop to enquire if the men had any more.

The Japanese community in Shanghai will celebrate the coming New Year without the customary dinner parties, exchange of presents, and pine tree decorations, it was decided Monday morning at a special committee meeting of the Japanese Self-Reform Society.

Charcoal Sought from Wenchow

Fears of a charcoal shortage in Shanghai this winter will be lifted if plans contemplated by the Japanese Residents' Corporation and the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions for the transportation of charcoal from Wenchow to Shanghai materialize, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

A Wenchow merchant, the paper stated, already has made an offer for the sale of charcoal to local Japanese, his price being quoted at about Yen 4.60 for a forty pound bag, this on condition of granting of navigation rights.

Japanese civilian authorities here intend to make at least three trips to Wenchow, bringing back to Shanghai 20,000 bags each time, the paper said.

Ratio of distribution would be 30 per cent. to the Japanese military authorities, 50 per cent. to the Japanese community and 20 per cent. to Chinese.

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Plate:	18	U.S. G. Mild Steel Sheet
Weight:	46	lb. to 48 lb.
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90 cts., $1.20, $1.60 $1, $1.30, $1.60, $2.

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ADDED: "POPULAR SCIENCE" in Technicolor $1.20, $1.70, $2.30 $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20

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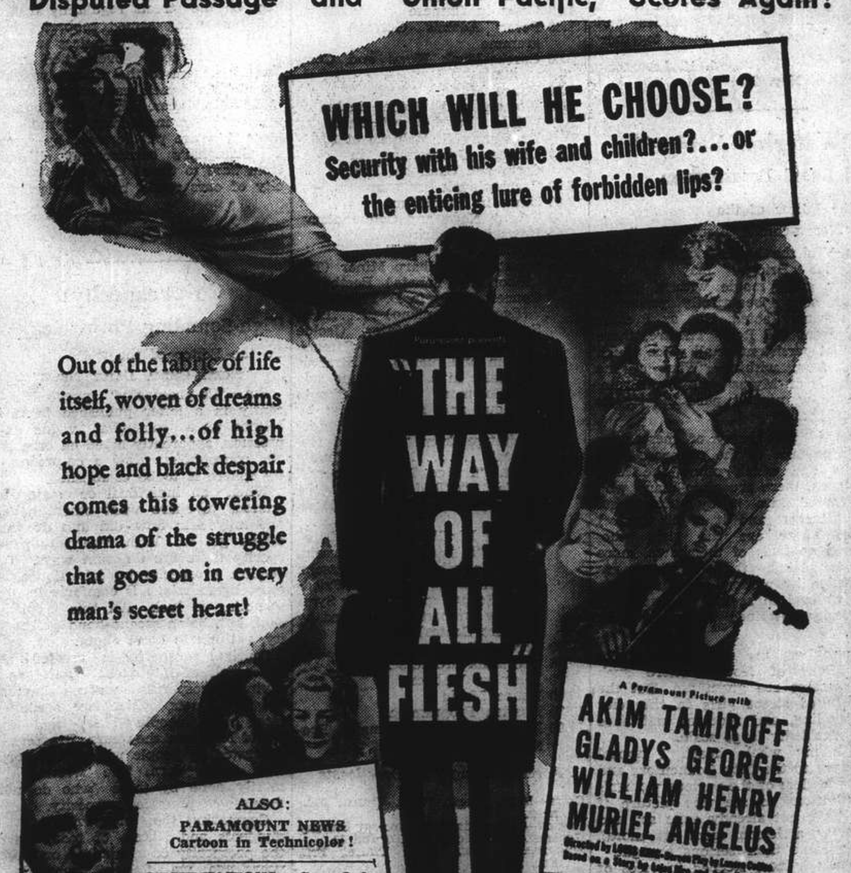

ALSO: PARAMOUNT NEWS Cartoon in Technicolor!

RESERVATIONS: Can Only Be Held Till Five Minutes Before The Performance Starts

DOWNTOWN BOOKING AT SAM LAZARO BROS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to the EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

The Paper Hunt:

The Master Explains

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I reply to the correspondence which has appeared in your columns and elsewhere about the Paper Hunt Club.

The trouble with farmers which took place near the finish last Sunday was, in my opinion, entirely due to my having laid paper approaching the finish across about half a mile of country which the hunt had never used before. Had I had any warning that there was any serious objection on the part of farmers, I would most certainly have altered the course of the hunt to avoid the area. After investigation, I am almost certain that the trouble arose from the fact that I originally intended to run the hunt through a wade in the middle of a village about three-quarters of a mile north of the finish. The residents, however, demanded excessive payment for the privilege of passing along a short public path opposite their houses and, as this seemed ridiculous, I decided to use a bridge slightly further west. It was farmers from this village, three-quarters of a mile away, who went to the finish and encouraged others to join them in a demonstration. In the afternoon, some of the very same farmers expressed regret to me that there had been any trouble and the head man of the village explained that what they really wanted was a donation from the Club to help them repair a large stone bridge in the neighbourhood.

People, even those who know nothing about Paper Hunting, will surely accept my general statement that we could not run hunts at all unless the farmers, whose land we use, are agreeable to our doing so. There are a dozen ways in which they could stop us if they wished to without the use of a stone or a stick. Occasionally, we find areas where farmers genuinely do not want us. It is the long-established policy of the Club to avoid these places. Generally speaking, the country people are quite ready to have us if we pay our way. The jumps which we use are in some cases made up for us by the farmers themselves; in most they are prepared by our own coolies, who certainly could not carry on the work without the consent of the owners of the land on either side.

One correspondent has asserted that the money paid does not go to the right people or, if it does, they are not allowed to keep it. My answer is that I personally walked over fully 20 miles of country last winter and spring with the hunt servant, paying out dollars in cash to the owners of the land. This was the work of one Steward. My colleagues did their share in other parts of the country and we are assisted in our efforts by several Chinese members and Stewards who are as keen as any of us on the welfare of the Club and the continuance of its sport.

Each man paid has to give his name, which is kept in a book and checked up each year. When paying this compensation, one is always surrounded by a dozen or more country people and it is unlikely that, even if our hunt servant could be bluffed, they would all allow the wrong man, to claim money and get away with it at the expense of the real owners. In addition to this, the head man of a village usually gets a small present. It is possible that farmers in the new area used last Sunday did not understand that they would be compensated in this way.

An article has been written about our "hunting over intensely cultivated vegetable gardens." Any such suggestion is so ridiculous that I was amazed to read it over a responsible signature. Every effort is made to avoid vegetable patches and, in places where they cannot be, the hunt is stopped and taken round by path. A small amount of accidental damage is sometimes done but particular care is taken to pay for it. It was further suggested that the question of hunting should be investigated by the Consular Body. I would welcome with confidence an opportunity of attending any such investigation and obtaining from it a judgment perfectly satisfactory to the riding members of our Club.

I very much regret, as do all members of the hunt, last Sunday's incident and the unpleasant criticism which has, as a result, been levelled at a sport which has been quite widely accepted in Shanghai as one of the best associations in which foreigners of all nationalities and their Chinese friends meet together.

J. H. LIDDELL.

Shanghai, Nov. 28.

"Waterloo Bridge":

And Local Prostitution

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—To the average theatre-goer, "Waterloo Bridge" may be just another great movie with a tender human story, beautifully presented and superbly acted. But as I came away from the Roxy Theatre, there was that persistent small voice which called from within:—"What of the thousands of 'Myras' who, come rain, come snow, nightly pace the streets of Shanghai?"

Granted that many of these poor creatures take to the primrose path as the one which offers the least resistance, there are often many who are forced into it by unfortunate circumstances, and it is of these I speak. These are the girls who, through no fault of their own, more sinned against than sinning, are compelled by misfortune to stoop to such a level in seeking a livelihood commonly described as "worse than death".

True, there are organizations like the "Door of Hope" where such unfortunates are given aid. But the number of street girls in this city is appalling, and requires assistance on a decidedly large scale.

With my whole heart, I appeal therefore to the City Councillors and to the leaders of the various women's organizations to see this picture if they have not already done so: and to draw a lesson from its moral, giving same their serious thought.

To a city now steeped in vices of all descriptions, my appeal for help to these poor "Myras" may sound as ineffectual as the voice in the wilderness. But if the City Elders and social workers of Shanghai will take up my challenge and start a campaign to relieve the sufferings of these poor girls by providing them with suitable means of earning a decent living, this letter will not have been written in vain.

P. L. M.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

Rental Ordinance:

A First Victim

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The loophole that AMENDMENT mentions in today's issue of your journal in respect to the French Consular Housing Ordinance has already taken root and I am one of its victims. After paying rent in advance for the past six years (the latter twelve months at an increased rental) Crédit Foncier refuses to renew the lease. A request for an alternative proposal brought forth the following reply: "You are legally bound to vacate on December 31, at noon." Possibly so, but would a British Court of Justice put me and my wife on the street on New Year's Day, with present conditions as they are? Although I scan the advertising column daily at 6.30 a.m. I have not as yet met the house to meet my slender purse.

G. H. PARKES.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

395m. **XMHD** 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
CLEAR
CANDID
CONCISE

XMHD broadcasts news from Britain, America, and other countries, at 12.45 noon and 9 at night. The following local news is also a daily feature of XMHD:—

MAILS COMING AND GOING
WEATHER REPORTS
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts an English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
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Medium wave: 214m., 1.400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time Table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French
1.15 Light music
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian. Broadcast in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Latest news on French writers.
8.15 Light music
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English
9.15 Broadcast in English.
9.30 Concert:

Romantic virtuosity.

Liszt: Etude héroique; Paganini-Liszt: The hunt. Paganini: Fantasy; Paganini: Capriccio No 9; Liszt: La Campanells; Liszt: 12th Hungarian Rhapsody; Chopin: Etudes; Sarasate: Zapateado; Malaguena; Habanera; Liszt: Mephisto-Waltz.-Liszt: The Dance of the Sylphs. Liszt: La Leggerezza; Liszt: 6th Hungarian Rhapsody.

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To-day's Programme

12.00 Light Music
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "Child Psychology"—Talk by Dr. Fanny G. Halpern at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai Dialect
6.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 News in Hindustani
7.00 French News and Commentary
7.45 News in English
8.00 XCDN Concert Hall
Sonata in C Sharp Minor (The Moonlight Sonata) Beethoven
Concert Study in D. Flat Major (Egon Petri piano) .....Liszt
Sonata in A Major (Isolde Menges and Harold Samuel, violin and piano) ....Brahms
Polonaise in A Flat (piano solo by Solomon) .....Chopin
"Honour and Arms" (sung by Peter Dawson) .....Handel
Recitative from "Acis and Galatea" .....Handel
Recit. "I rage, I melt, I burn." Aria. "O'Ruddier than the Cherry." (Sung by Peter Dawson) .....
'Is Not His Word Like a Fire" from "Elijah" ...Mendelssohn
"It is Enough" ....Mendelssohn
(Both songs sung by Friedrich Schorr and The New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates)
9.00 Topical Talk
9.15 The Mills Brothers Again
9.30 Viennese Waltzes
10.00 Dance Music
10.30 Russian Programme
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme

Foreign Language Broadcasts

CZECH—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., at 2.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7 except Sunday
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11
HINDUSTANI.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. at 6.30
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 6
ITALIAN.—Wednesday at 6
NETHERLANDS.—Tuesday at 6.30
POLISH.—Monday and Thursday at 6
RUSSIAN.—Every day at 10.30
SPANISH.—Saturday at 6

BY SAPAJOU

Captain T. H. Kemp,

Bombed ashore and afloat

Safety First:

Campaign vs. Automobiles?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to Mr. H. G. ROBINSON's letter of November 11 on the subject of "Safety First," the Campaign is now over and during the week I did not notice a single attempt in the International Settlement to control pedestrian traffic. A good beginning was made, however, in the French Concession.

Must we infer from this that the "Safety First" Campaign, at least in the International Settlement, was directed wholly against vehicles, particularly motor cars?

If so, I put it to those in charge of Traffic Control that if the drivers of motor cars in Shanghai were not already careful drivers, there could easily be a very heavy daily toll of "jay walkers." It would seem unnecessary, therefore, to direct such a campaign wholly or principally against drivers.

I do not know just how much the Voluntary Traffic "Cops" did in the campaign, though I am quite sure they were very earnest in their work and went "all out" to do their utmost for the benefit of Shanghai Traffic.

Had they been placed on street corners to assist in advising pedestrians that Traffic Regulations (particularly signals) apply to them just as much as to vehicles, I believe they would have accomplished much more and have done something really worth while.

Those same Volunteers would no doubt be glad to assist at reasonable intervals and, if there are not a sufficient number of regular Traffic Officers available, I suggest that the Volunteers be asked to help educate the pedestrian public at intervals of, say, one week in every two months.

SAFETY LAST.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

Some More Suggestions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With "Safety First" going on in full swing as witnessed by the posters on cars, ricshaws, etc., banners hung across streets and films at the cinemas, I would like to draw the attention of your readers and the powers that be to the following points.

If the traffic policeman switching lights had two or more men assisting him to regulate the crossing of streets by pedestrians, this would definitely eliminate the majority of accidents. This suggestion gives rise to the objection that there are not enough policemen; the number of policemen would be quite sufficient if those on patrol duty would assist in making ricshaws keep close to the kerb and pedestrians walk on the pavements. The number of human lives thus protected is a matter worth serious consideration.

Some time ago I read in the local papers of a certain Russian inventor who demonstrated an apparatus to several Council officials, the purpose of which was to prevent the overloading of trucks. If I remember correctly, the demonstration was successful; why is nothing done about it? How many policemen would be kept on the streets regulating traffic and preventing armed robberies instead of stopping countless trucks daily that seem overloaded and escorting them to the nearest weighing bridge, which happens at times to be not so near. Why is the Council so seemingly indifferent to modern ideas that are put forward by some of Shanghai's enterprising citizens from time to time? Or is this model city of ours really being neglected?

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Shanghai, Nov. 23.

Co-prosperity:

High-Sounding Phraseology

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"Co-prosperity" appeared recently in a letter published in this column as a somewhat vague expression, apparently based on erroneous conceptions. Now a co-prosperity sphere is to be established.

When an individual or state is anxious to share what others have, one may ask: how did and do the others get it? With regard to prosperity there are different ways. To acquire prosperity by inheritance is easy, by marriage is comfortable, by gambling is luck. All this is pleasant, but, being second-hand prosperity, nothing to boast about.

Original prosperity is created as the result of intelligent work and saving. Prosperity means having tangible assets, which are accumulated when people save, that is, spend less than they earn. Prosperity is wasted by people who spend more than they earn. The wasting is mostly done by those who do not themselves produce prosperity.

Comparing the prosperity of individuals and states of today with the prosperity of a hundred or more years ago, we find a tremendous difference because of the development of the credit or borrowing system.

While an individual can make debts only as long as he finds people trusting him with their savings, and his borrowing capacity is therefore limited, the spending and borrowing capacity of states is almost unlimited. In some countries people nowadays can be forced to save and give up their savings, in what is supposed to be the interest of the state. While an indidual making debts can eventually be forced into bankruptcy, this hardly ever happens nowadays to states, who can go on piling up debts without worrying about repayment, destroying thereby not only their own but also their creditors' (whoever they may be) prosperity.

Prosperity enjoyed by states can be traced to a few principal causes: "Efficient administration at reasonably low cost, keeping expenses for unconstructive and unproductive work within limits in proportion to the people'e income, investing savings, reinvesting profits, avoiding wastefulness."

Taking other people's property by force to become prosperous is, to express it mildly, dishonest; expecting to gain prosperity by destroying life and property is a sign of unbalanced mentality.

There is one honest way for co-prosperity open to individuals and states: to work for it!

If those engaged in political propaganda would, instead of using high-sounding phraseology, be more explicit, truthful and sincere, people might pay attention to what they say. As it is, their milk and honey promises will hardly impress anyone who does a little thinking of his own

H. SCHLOTEN.

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

Cesar Franck:

A Critic's Discovery

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Let me congratulate G. H. on his original if not very convincing "discovery" of vulgarity and unhealthy sensuality in Cesar Franck's Symphony.

Here is what some other authorities have to say on the subject:

Charles O'Connell: "Among the larger instrumental forms Franck wrote only one of each variety, but in every case that one is a masterpiece."
Philip Goepp: "He seems a religious prophet in a non-religious age."
Percy Scholes: "...There is no mistaking the mastery of such things as the Symphony."
Romain Rolland: "There is no name purer than the name of this great simple soul."
Claude Debussy: "Franck is one of the greatest of the great musicians."

But, then, maybe Franck is too modern for G. H. Were he a contemporary of Vivaldi, for instance, it would be quite a different story!

CONCERT GOER.

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

Good News Or Bad?

Good news will seem even better, bad news not so bad, if you are able to face the world with a smile. But it isn't easy to be cheerful if you are liverish, bilious and generally out-of-sorts.

At such times, to restore healthy, happy well-being, a dose of Pinkettes is usually all that is required. These dainty laxative pills act in a normal way and do not form habit. They disperse any accumulation of waste matter from the intestinal tract, regulate the liver, aid digestion, prevent biliousness, purify the breath, keep the skin free from blemishes and relieve piles. Obtainable at all chemists, Pinkettes are laxative perfection and are equally good for men and women.

Hitler:

Certainly No Napoleon

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With regard to your leaderette on November 26 headed "A Second Napoleon", I would like to draw your attention to the fact that, after all, Hitler cannot be called a "second Napoleon." Giving such a name to Hitler would mean the disgracing of Napoleon Bonaparte's name, which is held in reverence by many European nations. The fact that the political circumstances of today do resemble those of Napoleon's times, does not necessarily result in Hitler's personality or character resembling that of Napoleon. Napoleon was a conqueror-builder, but Hitler is a conqueror-destroyer. Napoleon fought on behalf of the people against the extremist powers of Prussia, Austria and Russia, who themselves were masters of many foreign countries and tyrants of many unhappy nations. To those nations Napoleon seemed a Messiah bringing defeat to their enemies and at least some kind of liberty to themselves. But, does Hitler bring even any *ersatz* of liberty to one country of Europe? No. Wherever he goes there comes death, fire and torture, and the nations who still retain physical peace are those who freely submitted to Nazi slavery, not having the power or will to resist.

Napoleon was a genius, a military genius, which nobody can deny. Can Hitler be compared in any field with Napoleon? Is Hitler, the madman, hidden behind the walls of Berchtesgaden, taking no active part in the military campaigns and accomplishing by means of treachery what Napoleon accomplished by strategic plans and battles, which did contribute to military science, a "second Napoleon"?

The personality of Napoleon will remain connected with science, law and military science, but Hitler's name will for ever be cursed by the subdued peoples, by the fathers and mothers, sons and daughters of the innocent martyrs.

From the ideological point of view, today's struggle against Hitler is not at all similar to the wars against Napoleon. The coalition against Bonaparte, and especially the Continental powers, were fighting for the preservation of the world order which brought slavery or oppression to the masses and divine power to one man. Now Great Britain is fighting against that order, which although called by the Axis powers a "New Order" is the oldest order in the world.

It is a thing that I hoped wouldn't happen, that Hitler should be compared with, and found to be a second, Napoleon in character. We had better avoid calling him a second Napoleon in future, because it would give him too much credit. It is much better, I think, to call Hitler a second Attila, and hope that he will meet his Chalons at the hands of Britain.

TOUCAT

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

Oysters:

When Are They Dead?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers be good enough to tell me whether an oyster dies when its shell is opened or whether it is still in a sentient state of vitality when placed in our mouths? I knew a whole party once who were attacked by copper poisoning on board a yacht, because they had all been eating oysters which had been feeding on the copper plates of scuttled German ships. It showed itself in an outbreak of a most painful skin eruption. Hence the question.

ALBERTO DA CRUZ.

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

***Several letters have been held over owing to pressure on space.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF NOVEMBER 29, 1870

We have to acknowledge a useful book by Dr. F. Porter Smith, which has just been issued from the Presbyterian Mission Press. It is entitled "A Vocabulary of Proper Names," in Chinese and English, of places, persons, tribes and sects in China, Japan, Korea, Annam, Siam, Burma, the Straits and adjacent countries, and is dedicated by the compiler to Dr. S. Wells Williams, secretary of the U.S. Legation at Peking. We hope to speak more fully of its merits, hereafter.

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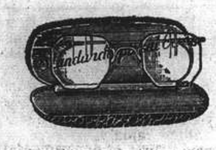
We purchase all kinds of blackwood highclass furniture, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, household effects, damaged metals and godown stock at a fair price. We also sell the above-mentioned goods at the lowest prices. (Only a little profit is added on the cost of what we purchased.) Apply to the Chesterfield Art Second-hand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334.

To American Evacuees



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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Saturday, November 30, 1940, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Tientsin and Axminster carpets, rugs, upholstered double spring couches and arm chairs, day beds, eiderdown quilts, blankets, velvet curtains, cut glass, porcelain, pottery and pewter ware, **Chinese silver tea set,** cutlery, executioner's sword, photographic developers, printing papers, film packs, French pastel chalks, glass wine set, dinner and tea crockery, blackwood opium couch, studio arm chair, roll and flat top desks, desk chairs, bookcases, books, magazines, electric desk clocks and saucepan, table fans, sterescope, iron lamps and frames, pictures, oil paintings, large canvas oil painting of buddha, prints, curios, curio case, bird cage, cabinet and portable gramophones, records, modern style dining room and bedroom furniture, perambulators, child's chairs, nursery furniture, medicines with chest, hall stands, card tables, bathroom scales, trunks, nursery furniture, drawing tables and boards, printing machine, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, silver ware cabinets, flower stands, teapoys, screens, side tables, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, Simmons iron and wooden bedsteads, mattresses, cupboards, heating stoves, fire grate, garden hoses, lawn mowers, iron safe and sundries.

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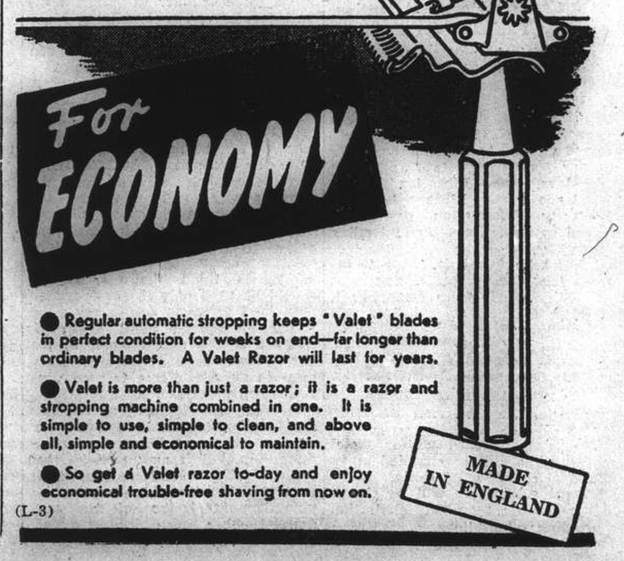

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(L-3)

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE NAUGHTY BULGARS

Hitler has met with a diplomatic reverse in the failure to persuade Bulgaria to align herself with the rest of the countries which have been inveigled into the Axis group. It was confidently announced that her adherence was only a matter of days, and Bulgarian statesmen were expected to go to Berlin to perfect last-minute arrangements, but somehow the whole scheme misfired, and to Hitler's list of "brilliant, diplomatic successes" has to be added a wholly unforeseen defeat. It is all very well for the Wilhelmstrasse to proclaim that it has "closed the first round of admissions," but the fact is that, although every endeavour was made to lead the Bulgarian horse to the water, it baulked at the last minute at drinking. That surprise should be evinced in Berlin is but natural, for the whole of German propaganda machinery has recently been devoted to persuading the German people of the brilliance of Hitler's diplomacy and the fine rich fruits which were to be expected of it.

Rumania, so completely in the hands of the Germans, far from being a choice specimen of ripened fruition, is nothing but a windfall, and Slovakia very little better, while Bulgaria is undoubtedly now a very sour grape indeed. It is not difficult to understand why Bulgaria refused to enter the German spider's parlour. The sympathy of the people is Slav rather than Teutonic. They have seen that alignment with the Axis Powers in actual fact amounts to no less than incorporation in the Reich. Rumania stands before them as an awful example of what can happen, for, though she superficially has some sort of independence, the fact that she has been penetrated by fraud and bent to the Hitlerian will, clearly indicates what Bulgaria had to expect if she consented to allow Germany to pull off any such plan with regard to herself. Her position was, furthermore, considerably stronger than that of Rumania. The greatest factor in her support was the knowledge that she had behind her Soviet Russia, which would see the total disappearance of her influence in the Balkans, had Bulgaria submitted to German wiles. There was further the danger of becoming embroiled with Turkey should she be dragged into the war with Greece.

Not only that there was the object lesson which is being given in Albania that at least one section of the Axis is not quite as powerful as it would like the rest of the world to believe. Greece has inflicted one of the heaviest blows upon the Axis that that combination has as yet received, and the success she has obtained up to the present cannot fail to have a profound effect upon other nations which may be threatened by German diplomatic machinations. The British have done well in guaranteeing to Bulgaria her integrity should Britain emerge from the present struggle victoriously, and while there has been some attempt to depreciate the value of that guarantee, it is at least an assurance that a victorious Britain will leave Bulgaria alone, an undertaking which Germany has given to none who have fallen into line with her, and one, which if she had, would be utterly valueless were Germany to win this war.

That the success the Greeks have been having against the Italians is playing an important part in Balkan politics may be taken for granted, but there are also other factors which need to be taken into account. The failure of the Germans against Britain, the steady reinforcement of the British army in Egypt, the failure of the Italians to obtain any success against the British navy in the Mediterranean, their careful avoidance of the fleet when it makes its various sweeps and the success against Taranto have all gone to show that the Axis is not having it all its own way, and that the easy walkover which the Germans promised themselves they would have has not eventuated. All these things have tended to cast considerable doubt upon the much-vaunted invincibility of the Axis, and it is to be noted that with the exception of Japan those nations which have entered the orbit of the Axis are precisely those who could not have done anything else without risking invasion and possible subjection. Spain has up to the present refused to succumb to Hitler's wooing and with a recalcitrant Bulgaria Hitler's diplomatic offensive has indeed proved a poor thing, despite all the ballyhoo which has been made about it.

KNOCK ITALY OUT

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet, was right on the mark when he urged the Government to "knock Italy out of the war." The same idea had doubtless occurred to the Imperial General Staff within a few minutes of Italy's entry into the war, since it was obvious that the weakest point of the Axis lay in that direction. In addition to being divided against itself, the Italian people is not possessed of the stamina necessary to stand up to the terrible sufferings which follow in the track of modern warfare. As the failure of Mussolini's so-called "regeneration" of the Italians has proved, if the debacle in Greece is anything to go by, an entirely different breed will be needed before there can be any pretentions to building up in these times an empire resembling that which Rome possessed of old and which did so much to civilize and educate the rest of the world. At the present moment, Italy has sustained a severe reverse in Albania, and her fleet has been virtually crippled by the British raid on Taranto. Neither event in itself is sufficient to enable the Allies to claim that Italy has been beaten, that the country is no longer of much account in the conflict. But both of them have considerably sapped the strength of the weaker Axis partner and left her open to further and more telling blows, if they can be delivered immediately.

Of more interest than the obvious fact that Italy is at present wide open to what might well be decisive attacks, are Mr. Hore-Belisha's reasons for advocating such attacks. He frankly admits the gravity of the situation being caused by depredations on British mercantile shipping by the Germans, and, it may be supposed, to a lesser extent by the Italians also. The figures of shipping losses quoted by Mr. Hore-Belisha are considerably higher than those officially admitted, which there is no reason to doubt. But even the latter show that a serious situation exists, and one which calls for immediate and drastic action for its remedy. The realization of this fact is behind the orders for more ships given to American dockyards and the attempts to purchase American mercantile vessels. So long as the United States' Neutrality Act intervenes, it is impossible for American bottoms to carry goods purchased in the United States to any belligerent country—which in the present state of affairs means only Britain, since the other belligerents are so blockaded that no ships can reach them anyhow. Since this barrier exists, however, it is necessary to turn to other alternatives, one of which would be a knock-out blow to Italy and the consequent release of a large part of the British Navy for the safeguarding of the usual channels of commerce.

In these anxious times Britons can take comfort from the reflection that, though their own situation may be embarrassing, their enemies' position is a great deal worse. As the Empire's leaders have repeatedly pointed out, this war will not be won without many losses and much hardship, which will call for the utmost effort on the part of every citizen. There is therefore no reason to be disheartened when one reads of valuable ships and cargoes being lost, or when telegrams tersely announce that the new Nazi technique of concentrating night raiders upon this or that industrial centre in Great Britain is creating a situation which is "bad but not critical." The Nazis have been late in realizing the importance of these industrial centres, and have wasted thousands of tons of bombs upon residential districts, whereas the British from the start understood that a bomb on a factory is of more worth in helping to win this war, than a dozen on blocks of flats, department stores, and workmen's dwellings. For months the Royal Air Force has been doing to German manufacturing cities what the Nazis have been attempting to do to Coventry and Birmingham in the last two or three weeks. And the dislocation in Germany must be proportionately greater.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome, there can be no question that Britain cannot lose this war—and the Nazis know it. They have struck their hardest and have not managed to do more than surface damage. It is their turn to be on the receiving end, and their ally, Italy, is getting the first instalments. It is self-evident that "knocking Italy out of the war" would release a large portion of the British Navy for convoy duty and for hunting down Nazi surface raiders. It may be supposed, therefore, that this will be attempted. It will not be easy, in spite of the internal Italian dissensions which are only now finding the light of day. It may also be taken for granted that the Nazis, with their usual thoroughness, have not lost sight of Italy's vulnerability and have taken the requisite precautions. But they cannot guard against their partner's knocking herself out, as just one other such ill-considered venture as Mussolini's in Greece would probably do.

Another Boatrace

If the Italians are not managing to make much of a showing in Albania, they are still proving somewhat successful in the Mediterranean, where they have won the second,—or is it the third?—boatrace. Units of the British fleet spotted an Italian force consisting of two battleships, and a large force of cruisers and destroyers. Naturally, in accordance with British tradition, the British opened fire at long range on the enemy and sought to engage them, but as soon as the engagement began the Italians altered their course and retired at high speed towards their base. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Italian claim to have the swiftest ships has been completely justified, for again speed has enabled them to avoid that engagement which the British would dearly like to have with them. It is apparent from the brief description to hand that the Italians were out in sufficient force to have entered into action if they had had any stomach for it, but previous experience has shown that the Italians will avoid any encounter with the British fleet unless they happen to be overwhelmingly superior in the number of vessels and the weight of guns. Then, and only then is it to be believed that the Italians will risk the remainder of their capital ships left after the débâcle at Taranto. The fact that they could appear in a part of the Mediterranean where they encountered British units suggests that the base from which they are operating is probably just as accessible to British airmen as was Taranto, and it is to be hoped that in the near future, if the Italians will not engage on the high seas, they will be smoked out of their lair by means of aerial bombing. Failing that the only chance of bringing them to action would be for the British fleet to get between the Italian navy and its base, when that extra turn of speed would not serve them to the good purpose it has up to the present. The fact that a strong Italian force turned tail and ran in the manner the Admiralty says it did is a striking comment on the Italian claim to dominate the Mediterranean. It does nothing of the sort, and will not until it has met and destroyed the greater part of the British naval forces there, something which it is believed to be completely beyond the ability of the Italians to do. Until that has been done Italian communications with Libya must always be precarious, and the reason for the stalemate with which Marshal Graziani is faced in northern Africa is undoubtedly the fact that until free unhampered communications can be obtained and maintained the long promised advance against Egypt must be deferred.

STRAY NOTES

Nov. 19.—Reading my paper this morning I noted with some surprise the report of a speech broadcast by Sir Robert Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Government. The following are the words to which I would draw particular attention:—

> "Sir Robert likened Germany to a "butcher-bird" which looks harmless enough but which springs on its neighbours when they least expect it."

I can only think that Sir Robert has slipped up in his ornithology a bit: my experience of a Butcher-bird is, that while he looks like a heavily-moustached villain capable of barratry, murder, arson and rape, with a little mayhem thrown in for good measure, he is in fact a bird of comparatively mild habit: to put it shortly, Sir Robert has got it wrong way round; the bird is not *harmless in looks and fierce in habit*—he is *fierce in looks and* (comparatively) *harmless in habit.* The Grey Shrike of England and the Redbacked Shrike of our region are both known as "Butcher-birds" and I am sure it is mainly a misunderstanding of this term which has blackened the character of the Shrike: that name "butcher-bird" is not applied to it because it indulges in promiscuous slaughter, or because it is a lurking pouncer on neighbours as Sir Robert Vansittart would have us believe, but because it has the habit of hanging up its meat on thorns, just as the butcher hangs his meat on hooks: but note that the Shrike's "meat" consists mainly of beetles, grasshoppers, snails, etc., with an occasional frog, lizard or mouse thrown in: I confess that he will occasionally kill small birds (mainly sparrows) when his young are hungry, and if ladies *will* hang canaries out in verandahs....who can blame an aviator if he sometimes hits the wrong target? No, Sir Robert! If you would retain your reputation as a diplomat you must not liken the Shrike to the professional killer and debaucher of neighbours: do you not know that the very name of the English "butcher-bird" *(Lanius excubitor)* means "the sentinel" because he sits in the tree-top and warns all birds of the coming of the common enemy—the birds of prey? Perhaps you will put this straight in your next broadcast.—E.S.W.

DAMAGE DONE BY NOISE

Countering Bad Side of Air Attack

The unprecedented noise of modern warfare was one of the factors which contributed to demoralization in Flanders and the north of France. Many persons who had never heard such noise before and were unprotected against it were terrified or numbed, states the scientific correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." An understanding of the degree and nature of danger from noise and of methods of protection against it has become an important part of preparation for withstanding attack. Dr. T. S. Littler, of Manchester University, has given an interesting review of the problem in "Nature," and it has been the subject of research especially by students of the effects of noise on pilots.

The effects of noise may be classified as psychological and physical. The whistles sometimes attached to bombs produce noises which do no damage to the ear but are intended to frighten. The psychological effect is enhanced by surprise, so such whistling bombs will not be used regularly but after intervals in which their use has been temporarily forgotten.

If the noises are sufficiently intense they may do physical damage to the ear. Sound travels by a wave of compression through the air, and it is heard through the alternations of the pressure of the air on the eardrum. The more intense the sound the higher the pressure with which the waves of air beat upon the eardrum. When this pressure rises above a certain limit, which is related to the frequency of the incoming wave, the sensation of sound is accompanied by a feeling of pain. The pressure at which high notes produce discomfort is much lower than that at which low notes produce discomfort. In fact, the ear will tolerate a booming note of frequency 30 to 100 a second five times as loud as a shriller note of frequency 200 to 7,000 a second.

Aviators in modern aircraft are exposed for long periods to noises that may be sufficiently intense to produce pain. It has been found that if pilots fly for an hour or more in a modern machine without any protection for the ears they become severely deafened to higher notes with a frequency above 2.000 a second. Normal hearing for the higher notes returns after rest, though the habit of flying without ear protection makes the partial deafness permanent. The victim may be unaware of his condition, as it is manifested by a decrease in the clarity rather than the loudness of sounds. If the pilot wears a satisfactory helmet or ear plug, he does not suffer from temporary deafness, and even several thousand hours of flying do not impair his hearing. The ear protectors cut off very efficiently the high notes that produce the most painful effects, though they are largely transparent to the less disagreeable low notes. They do not appreciably reduce the ultimate pressure on the eardrum, but they reduce the rate of rise of the pressure, so that the ear receives a less damaging, though scarcely less loud, sound.

Sustained Irregular Noises Fatiguing

Sustained loud noises, especially of an irregular type, have a definite fatiguing effect. They reduce the efficiency of workers from 1 to 20 per cent. They inhibit the normal contractions of the intestine and stomach and reduce the flow of saliva and gastric juice. This is one of the causes of the frequency of gastric illnesses in pilots and others subject to loud noises. Protection of the ears against the sustained irregular noises of the present anti-aircraft barrages is important for the prevention of indigestion and stomach trouble.

The deafening caused by bomb explosions is of the same nature as aviators' deafness. It is due chiefly to the high notes in the noise, and appears to be associated with the same physical damage to the structure of the inner ear. It seems that actual rupture of the tympanic membrane by a very big noise or blast is less serious than might be imagined, as the membrane usually heals rather rapidly.

Dr. Littler quotes some figures of experimental tests on the efficiency of seven types of ear protection. These consisted of flying helmets, ear defenders made of hard materials, fingertips held in the ears, cotton wool saturated with vaseline, liquid paraffin and cotton gauze saturated with vaseline, and the packing of the ears with a plastic clay. The best results in these experiments were given by the liquid paraffin and cotton gauze saturated with vaseline. Cotton wool soaked in vaseline is useful, but ear plugs made of hard material are not advisable, as they are liable to produce irritation.

In addition to plugging the ears it is advisable to bite a piece of rubber or resilient material. This prevents the full shock of the explosion being transmitted to the inner ear through the bones of the skull. The effects of blast are also mitigated by relaxing the muscles of the face, which reduces the rigidity of any exposed part, and hence the ease with which the blow may be conveyed to sensitive organs such as the inner ear.

IN PARENTHESIS

Worst Place on Earth

THE Italians lay safe in Taranto,
But the Air Force smote "wam" in the panto,
The men said "Oh hell,
Il Duce did not tell,
T'is the worst place on earth to have ran to."

* * *

The Sweep Again

"Well, cor stone me sideways," said The Sweep, "if that don't beat everythink."

"What do?" I said.

"Why, little old 'Itler's learning English," said The Sweep. "Cor crikey, it makes you think, don't it?"

"It certainly do," I said.

"And what do you think he's a doin' that for?" asked The Sweep.

"No idea," I said.

"Well, I'll tell yer," said The Sweep.

"Thank you," I said.

"Little old 'Itler's learning English," said The Sweep, "to find out 'ow many lies little old Ribbondrops told 'im about us."

"Go on," I said.

"Little old Ribbondrops 'as led 'im properly up the garden," said The Sweep, "about what we're agoin' to do and what we ain't a-goin' to do, and little old 'Itler's just rumbled it."

"Fancy," I said.

"So now he wants to find out for 'imself by readin' the English papers," said The Sweep, "though, cor crikey, he won't find out much from them."

"Not much," I said.

"And anyways," said The Sweep, "by the time he's learned English properly he'll be too late to find out what we're a-goin' to do, because we shall 'ave done it."

"That's right," I said.

"Though you don't want to be too sure of that," said The Sweep.

"I ain't," I said.

"There's too much of this 'ere complacency goin' about,'" said The Sweep.

"Too true," I said.

"Just because they ain't kept a date with us last week," said The Sweep, "don't prove that they ain't goin' to keep one next week."

"Of course it don't," I said.

"So we don't want to see you slackin' orf with the 'Ome Guard," said The Sweep; "you want to keep on your toes."

"All right," I said.

"Cor crikey," said The Sweep, "if they 'eard you was losin' interest they'd start an invasion tomorrow."

"Quite likely," I said.

"All the same," said The Sweep, "if little old 'Itler's got to learn foreign languages to find out what's a-goin' on he'll 'ave 'is work cut out."

"He will an' all," I said.

"He'll 'ave to learn Eyetalian," said The Sweep, "to find out when little old Mussolini's goin' to rat on 'im."

"That's right," I said.

"And if he can find that out," said The Sweep, "cor sufferin' Mike, he's a better man than I thought he was."

"Cor stone me blimey," said The Sweep, "cor chase my Aunt Fanny round Siberia."

"Cor," I said.—Nat Gubbins in the "Sunday Express."

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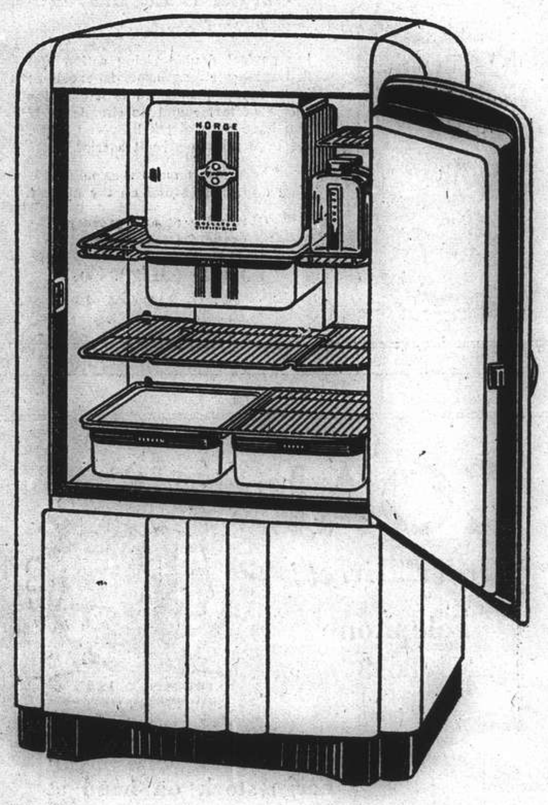

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Britain Hopes U.S. Will Become Her Arsenal

England's Position Not as Gloomy as Some Think, Says Mr. Greenwood; Industrial Output Soaring

London, Nov. 28.

ENGLAND hopes the United States soon will become "the arsenal of Great Britain" Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, said yesterday in the House of Commons.

Reviewing Britain's war effort to date Mr. Greenwood said the situation is bad but not as gloomy as some think.

"The situation is not one we relish," Mr. Greenwood said, "but the picture is not so gloomy as some have painted it."

The Government has planned that at the end of two years' fighting Britain will be where she was at the end of four years of the World War "when we were right on top as regards Industrial output," Mr. Greenwood said.

Industrial output has trebled and even quadrupled in some instances, Mr. Greenwood said. The shipping output has increased over 50 per cent.

He admitted British shipping has suffered heavily from German raids which also retarded industrial production but that within a week of the devastating Coventry and Birmingham raids industrial recovery was amazing.—United Press.

More Aid Considered

Washington, Nov. 28.

The question of greater aid to Britain rests today on the White House steps, where it was deposited by the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, but it appears that most of the issues will be worked over in Congress before President Roosevelt commits himself on the question of war loans or further transfer of ships to England.

Valid reports received in Washington indicate that the urgent British need is for ships, both merchant and war vessels.—Reuter.

Japan Watching Closely

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun," one of Tokyo's three big newspapers, this morning directed attention in a leading article to the Anglo-American negotiations for further American assistance to Britain.

What would be American Far Eastern policy, it asks, if the United States should acquire another permanent military base in the Pacific in the form of Singapore, "which is quite different from an agreement for temporary use for joint defence?"—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 28.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday unanimously decided to postpone until the next session of Congress consideration of legislation to permit financial aid to Britain.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Senate majority leader, said that obviously no such legislation could now be considered by Congress.

The question will not arise again this year, said Senator Walter F. George, Committee Chairman, "unless an emergency occasion arises whereupon Congress would be called back into session."

Legislation to permit financial aid to Britain probably will be considered at the opening of the next session of Congress, Senator George said.—United Press.

Washington, Nov. 28.

Senator George told pressmen after the meeting that he sympathized with the Administration's policy of giving aid to Britain. The extent of such aid, Mr. George believed, should be determined by technical experts, and any moves to extend financial assistance should be preceded by an investigation of British resources.—Reuter.

Raider Active In Indian Ocean

British Freighter Port Of Brisbane Shelled and Sunk; Prisoners Taken

Canberra, Nov. 28.

The 8,739-ton British freighter Port of Brisbane was shelled and sunk by a raider in the Indian ocean six days ago, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Navy Minister announced yesterday.

Twenty-seven survivors have been landed at an undisclosed port and other passengers and crew members were seized and made prisoners in the raider, Mr. Hughes said. Nationality of the raider was not disclosed.

The raider attacked the freighter at night from a range of one mile. The third shell salvo wrecked the radio room, the fourth struck the bridge and disabled the steering gear.

Crew members and passengers abandoned the ship, taking to three life boats, Mr. Hughes said.

Third Boat Escapes

Occupants of two of the lifeboats were taken prisoner but the third boat escaped in the darkness and subsequently was picked up by an Australian warship which searched in vain for the raiding vessel.

After the Port of Brisbane was abandoned the raider despatched a boarding party which placed time bombs in the stricken ship. Several explosions were heard then the raider torpedoed the ship.

During search for the raider the Australian warship sighted an empty lifeboat of the British freighter Maimoa, of 8,011 tons. This led to belief crew members of the Maimoa also were prisoners on the raider after their ship was sunk.

The raider was believed to be the same vessel which recently mined the Bass straits, resulting in destruction of an American vessel.

Woman Taken Prisoner

Survivors of the Port of Brisbane include the second officer, four engineers officers and 22 crew members. A woman was among the passengers taken prisoner.

It was recalled that the German merchant raider Wolf mined the Australian coast in July, 1917 and afterwards cruised in the Pacific for some weeks before proceeding to the Indian Ocean where it destroyed a Japanese liner and an American vessel and captured a Spanish steamer.

The present raider also was thought to be an armed merchant ship.—United Press.

N.E.I. Alarmed

Batavia, Nov. 28.

The Netherlands East Indies Government is consulting foreign naval authorities—presumably British—because of increasing activity of "enemy" raiders in the South Seas, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman told the Peoples Council that foreign authorities are being consulted regarding relocation of shipping routes and protection against raiders.

During a debate on Netherlands East Indies relations with Italy the Government spokesman pointed out that decisions rest in the hands of the Dutch government in London, which is more competent to make decisions.—United Press.

Loan to China Based Defence Requirements

Washington, Nov. 27.

Discussing the new loan to the Chungking Government today in an interview with the press, Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, declared that the new loan to China would be based on purchases from that country by the United States of various metals needed to speed up the U.S. national defence plans.

Asked whether a loan was also being considered in connection with Indo-China, Mr. Jones said that he did not know of any such move on the part of the United States Government.

He added, however, that negotiations are progressing with several Latin American countries, particularly Argentina, Cuba and Chile.—Domei.

More U.S. Aid for China Considered

America Wants to Help "When and Where We Can," Says R.F.C. Official

Washington, Nov. 28.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, yesterday said the United States is considering more aid for China but that no definite decision has been made yet.

"As long as China is in trouble we hope to help her when and where we can," Mr. Jones said, adding that no exact figure with regard to credit has yet been discussed.

Mr. Jones' words came with speculation rife here regarding a new loan to China. Rumours of a loan were given added impetus on Tuesday when Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, and Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China and former Chinese Minister of Finance, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State.

More Credit Wanted

Following the conference all principals said the matter of a new loan to China had not been discussed. U.S. treasury officials also said they knew nothing of the rumoured new loan.

Mr. Jones admitted, however, that Chinese officials here "want a little more credit."

The United States would like to buy as much as she can from China in order to give the Chinese means to repay any credits they obtain from America, Mr. Jones said.

Conversations with the Chinese are proceeding, the R.F.C. Chairman said, and the Chinese indicated they wished "a little more credit."

China's wishes are meeting favourable reception, Mr. Jones indicated because all previous deals between the U.S. and China have been mutually satisfactory. China kept up her obligations with delivery of tung oil, tin and other products.—United Press.

Boycott on Japan Urged

New Orleans, Nov. 28.

Without a dissenting vote the American Federation of Labour, in convention here, yesterday reaffirmed a resolution advocating a boycott of Japanese goods.

If strictly followed the boycott "would materially weaken Japanese economic resources to the extent that it would place Japan in a weakened position, hampering her murderous assault against the people of China," the resolution said.

The federation also passed a resolution to the effect that social gains must be held in the face of national defence activities.—United Press.

Mr. Ichiji Maeda, Chairman of the Assembly of the Japanese Residents' Corporation in Nanking, returned to Nanking from here by train, following a visit to Japan where he attended the celebrations in Tokyo in commemoration of the Centennial of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

More Nazi Plundering In Holland Feared

Butter, Poultry Stocks Already Looted

London, Nov. 28.

Systematic Nazi plundering of Holland's wealth in food and labour still leaves the Dutch standard of living above that of other countries occupied by the Germans, and Dutchmen consequently are fearing further impositions in the near future.

Transport difficulties are largely due to the action of the Germans in taking three-quarters of the Dutch rolling stock to Germany. The British Air Force has further dislocated transport.

Nine-tenths of the Dutch stock of butter, amounting to 8,000 tons, were removed in the first week of the German occupation. Poultry stocks of 28,000,000 have been reduced to 6,000,000. All pigs have been slaughtered as well as one-fourth of all of Holland's milk cows.

The Dutch are consoled by a mixture of dietetic advice and pronouncements about the new order. The German-controlled Dutch radio says the egg is an unnecessary luxury at breakfast and it would be healthier for the people to give up tea and coffee.

Dutch housewives are working with a shortage of cooking fat for they get only half a litre of oil every six months. Husbands replenish their shaving sticks every four months.

Fatshan Sailing for Canton Today

Hongkong, Nov. 28.

The British ship Fatshan will sail for Canton on November 29. Its passengers will be able to land, after passing the quarantine restrictions, on December 3. It is officially announced. The vessel will return to Hongkong on December 5.

Passengers intending to go to Hongkong require a cholera certificate, with a photograph, issued by the Japanese military and the civil authorities or by the Hackett Medical College. Fresh meat and fish cannot be imported.

The opinion is expressed that the trip is in the nature of a trial as further sailings at present have not been arranged.—Reuter.

Wallace Leaves For Mexico

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 28.

The newly-elected Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, left for Mexico yesterday to attend the induction into office of the President, General Manuel Avila Camacho. The ceremonies will be held on Sunday in Mexico City. Mexican officials came to Laredo to greet Mr. Wallace and escort him to the national capital. The Ambassador to the United States, Senor Francisco Narejo, headed the delegation. Mr. Wallace intends to spend two weeks in Mexico and perhaps visit Central and South America later.

Alleged Results of Molotov's Visit

"Major Decisions" Appear In French Newspaper; No Hindrance to Axis Seen

Lyons, Nov. 27.

Sensational disclosures regarding the results of the visit recently paid to Berlin by M. Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, particularly as far as the Balkans are concerned, were made in "Le Temps," which published a report from its special correspondent at Belgrade.

According to the correspondent, the following are the major results of the visit: 1. Moscow would be ready to approve the new organization of Europe as conceived by Berlin. 2. Germany would refrain from undertaking or supporting any action likely to jeopardize Russian interests in the Dardanelles.

3. The present Russo-Finnish border would be recognized as definitive. 4. A non-aggression pact between Japan and Soviet Russia would be contemplated. 5. Negotiations between Germany and Soviet Russia would proceed in Moscow.

Furthermore, during the conversations held between M. Molotov and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, it was implied that Moscow would consent to any action the Axis powers might undertake in the Balkans sector.—Havas.

Von Papen to Meet Turkish President

Likely to Discuss Stand Taken by Turkey

Ankara, Nov. 27.

Colonel Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, who since his return from a visit to Berlin held two conferences with the Foreign Minister, M. Sukru Saracoglu, will meet President Ismet Inonu on Friday, it was reported here today.

While no indication has been given as to what the forthcoming talk will deal with, informed quarters here today pointed out the possibility of a clarification of Turkey's relations with the Axis Powers.

The last conference between the Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador was held November 25, when it was conjectured that the talk may have dealt with the threatened spread of the Balkan hostilities.—Domei.

Successor to Pittman

Reno, Nov. 27.

The vacancy created in the Senate by the death of Senator Key Pittman has been filled by Mr. Berkeley Bunker of this city, it was announced here today. Mr. Bunker who is 34 years old has been identified with the oil and tyre business.—Domei.

Croats Demonstrate At Zagreb

Riots After Leader of Croat Party Assailed

Belgrade, Nov. 27.

After a comparative silence lasting several months, the Croat National Separatist Party organized several demonstrations in Zagreb last night, during which a number of persons were injured.

During the evening, Croats placed explosives of the firecracker type in several telephone booths in Zagreb.

The demonstrators marched through the streets of the city, shouting slogans against M. Vladimir Machek, head of the Croat Peasant Party, who agreed some time ago to co-operate with the Government, and against the Serbs.

Fist fights broke out between the demonstrators and Machek supporters, and a number of persons were injured on both sides.—Havas.

French Official in Crash

Bizerte, Nov. 28.

A plane carrying Mr. Jean Chiappe, new French High Commissioner to Syria, was shot down over the Northern Mediterranean, said reports here yesterday.—United Press.

Dramatic Background of France's Refusal of Peace Terms

M. Laval and Gen. Huntzinger Nearly Come to Blows; Another Motive for Attack on Greece

London, Nov. 28.

How Hitler's peace terms for France were rejected after a Vichy Cabinet meeting at which M. Pierre Laval, Vichy Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Gen. Charles Huntzinger, the leading French armistice delegate, nearly came to blows, is described by a special correspondent of a free French agency from "absolutely sure" Vichy sources.

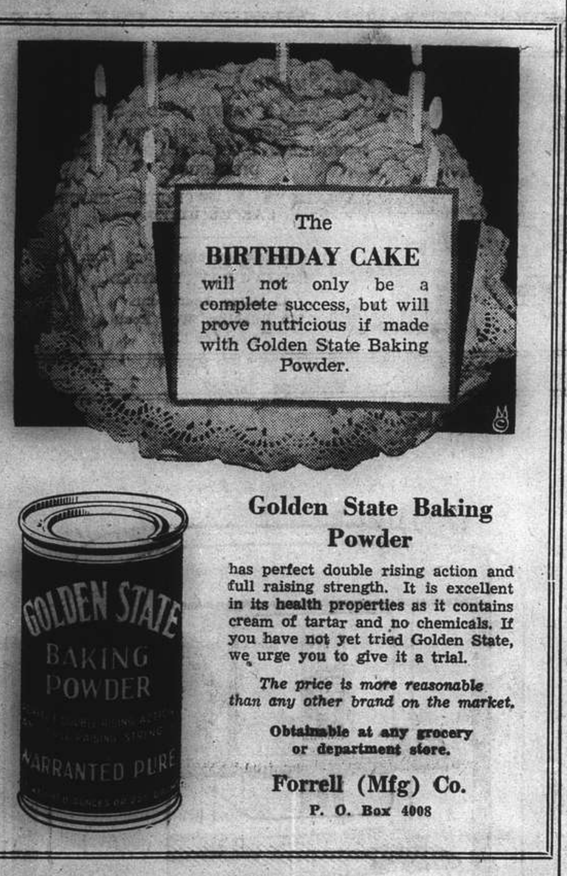
The terms brought back from Paris by M. Laval were: the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, the liberation of 100,000 French prisoners each month, which meant the final batch would be released in two years, and no territory for Italy, except Djibouti, but the use of all French home and colonial ports for the harbouring and provisioning German ships.

Gen. Huntzinger, who is Alsatian, was particularly opposed to the last condition which he declared to be a trap to drag France into the war against Britain which, says the free French correspondent, was M. Laval's hidden aim.

"Germany's real objective proves she is less strong than she pretends", Gen. Huntzinger is reported to have asserted.

M. Laval, supported by Admiral Francois Darlan, Minister of the Navy, violently disputed General Huntzinger's view point and a physical struggle between the two almost resulted but, after three dramatic Cabinet meetings, Gen. Huntzinger prevailed and Marshal Petain, the Prime Minister, made in collobora-tion with Germany a broadcast at the end of October but ignored the peace terms.

It was then that Hitler resorted to force by expelling Frenchmen from Lorraine, says the correspondent who also believes the premature Italian attack against Greece was due to Mussolini learning that Hitler was prepared to sacrifice Italian claims in order to obtain the use of French ports.—Reuter.



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FROM DAY TO DAY

ANOTHER broadcast entitled "Uncensored News from Norway" will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Persen over XMHA. this evening at 9 p.m.

THE Municipal Council has given notice that the transfer books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from December 16 to December 31.

THE H. O. White Bursaries for 1939 and 1940 have been awarded by the Municipal Council to Olga Grebenschikoff and David Ezekiel of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

DR. Fanny G. Halpern, Professor of Neuro-Psychiatry of the St. John's University will broadcast over XCDN frequency 1440 k.c. at 3.50 p.m. today on the subject: "Foundations of Character."

THE home and garden section of the British Women's Association are reminded that a meeting takes place today at Mrs. Lamb's garden, British Consulate, 33 The Bund, at 10 a.m. There will be a talk and demonstration of winter decorations.

MAYOR Wu Nien-chung of Hangchow, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Tsu Ta, Director of the Finance Bureau of the Hangchow Municipality, returned to Shanghai from Tokyo on Wednesday in the ss. Shanghai Maru, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THE children of the Sir John Cass Foundation non-provided school, in the City of London, now evacuated, have volunteered to forego their prizes this year so that the £19 5s annually allotted for their purchase may be used to help buy a spitfire.

MR. Kiichi Homma, 49, Professor of the Hosei University at Tokyo, will be appointed Vice-President of Tung Wen University, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. Mr. Homma, an authority on commercial law, will assume his post in the beginning of December, the paper said.

THE next meeting of the Shanghai Art Collectors Society will be held on Monday, at 5.30 p.m. at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road, Room D, 3rd floor. The subject will be, "Chinese Teapots and Winepots" by Mrs. A. Hart Burling. Guests will be welcomed.

THE Municipal Council yesterday gave notice that with effect from today, the charge for the services of the Police Band will be reduced to $250 for performances of six hours or less. Transport must be arranged by, or at the expense of, parties requiring the Band's services.

THE following successes in the examination for the Henry Lester Scholarships held in October, 1940, were obtained by pupils attending the Council's Schools for Foreign Children:—Western District Public School: J. Kantor, scholarship; P. I. Hess, honourable mention; W. Glass, honourable mention. Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road:—M. Guayle, scholarship.

THE Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have decided to place a tablet near the spot from which the time-bomb, which threatened the cathedral, was removed on Sept. 15 by Lt. Davies and his bomb disposal section of the Royal Engineers. It is hoped that the inscription will include the names of the men. The plan will be deferred until after the war, or at least until the end of the attack on London.

MR. Kiang Kan-hu, Vice-President of the Examination Yuan of the National Government in Nanking, left the capital for Peiping by air Sunday to report to Mr. Wang I-tang, President of the Examination Yuan and concurrently Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, on the results of conferences held recently by the National Government, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

"WHITE Elephants" usually mean unwanted articles but in the case of the White Elephant Stall, in charge of Mrs. Adam Black and Mrs. L. C. Healey, at the Christmas Bazaar at the Race Club on December 11, in aid of the P.W.A. War Work Fund, once again the exception proves the rule. As the bazaar is in aid of the B.W.A. War Work Fund, beautiful gifts have been sent and this stall will undoubtedly be one of the most varied and attractive and is definitely a "must" on the list to be visited.

WITH Japan's conclusion of a treaty with the National Government of China at Nanking expected in the immediate future, the reorganization of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board is being planned, according to a report in the "Shanghai Mainichi." Major-General Genshichi Oikawa, Vice-Chief of the Liaison Office, now in Tokyo, is reported by the paper to be conferring with the Tokyo government authorities regarding the projected reorganization of the office.

DEVELOPMENT of "Louvergias," a new type of sheeting for lighting and vision control, which, it is claimed, makes it possible to combine the efficiency of direct lighting with the comfort of indirect lighting, was announced recently by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. The material, of "Plastacele" cellulose acetate plastic, has very thin parallel translucent louvers running through a clear transparent sheet. It varies from transparency to translucency, according to the angle at which it is held.

ECONOMIC policy in the present national resistance, was the subject chosen by Mr. Sun Fo in a talk made at the joint Sun Yat-sen Weekly Memorial Services held at the Central Kuomintang in Chungking on Monday, the "Sin Wan Pao" reports. Dr. Sun Yat-sen introduced the paper currency into China and when he advocated it there were many sceptics who thought it was too idealistic, but without this managed-currency system we could not have undertaken our national resistance, Mr. Sun Fo declared.

QUINSAN Gardens, popularly known as Baby Gardens by Japanese here, will be renovated by the S.M.C. Public Works Department assisted by the Japanese authorities, it was reported yesterday in the "Shanghai Mainichi." The Japanese authorities are undertaking to help the P.W.D. in view of the wide use made of the garden by Japanese children in Hongkew, the paper stated. The garden, bounded by Chapoo, Quinsan, and Boone Roads has been left in a delapidated condition since the 1937 hostilities, the paper added.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Husan Maru**, of the T.Y.K., operated by the N.Y.K. left harbour yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock on her return trip to Zinsen, Korea, by way of Tsingtao. She came here on Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

The ss. **Shanghai Maru**, of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya, left Shanghai yesterday morning at 8.30 on her return trip to Nagasaki direct. She arrived here on the previous day, berthing alongside the company's Wayside Wharf.

* * *

The ss. **Satartia**, of the American Mail Line, operated by the Everett Steamship C poration, is expected to make port today at noon, according to the latest information. She comes here from Seattle by way of Japan, and will dock alongside the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The ss. **Albert Sarraut**, fast French freighter, chartered by Wallem & Co., is expected to enter port today from Saigon, after being delayed by bad weather. She will dock alongside the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai side, where she will discharge more than 15,000 bags of rice.

* * *

The ss. **Potter** is expected to leave Shanghai this morning after discharging a considerable amount of cargo here. She came into port on Monday afternoon from New York, via Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, the Panama Canal and Manila. She is bound for the Philippine Islands and Hongkong.

* * *

The ss. **Tsingtao Maru**, D.K.K. express liner, operating on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen run, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, docking alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. The liner will remain here until tomorrow morning, when she will sail again for the Northern ports at 9 o'clock, with mail and passengers. Outgoing passengers are requested to embark not later than 8 o'clock.

* * *

The ss. **Nagasaki Maru**, express liner of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya, operating between Shanghai and Nagasaki, is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, berthing alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, will stay here overnight, leaving again tomorrow morning at 8.30 on her return trip to Japan. Passengers for the liner are requested to embark from the wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The ss. **Vasaholm**, fast freighter under the charter of the Isbrandtsen-Moller Company, operated by the Everett Steamship Corporation, left Shanghai yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, on her return trip to New York. The vessel arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday evening from Manila and Hongkong, after being delayed by bad weather. En route to New York she will call at Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Los Angeles, the Panama Canal and the Atlantic coast ports. She took more than 1,000 tons of general cargo from Shanghai.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From SEATTLE: Satartia, with mail, due early morning, Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf.

From NAGASAKI: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 4 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Liverpool
Suwa M — 1/12

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
Bardaland — 2/12
P van Buren 5/12
Brageland — 7/11
Stl. M'ner — 8/12
Tokai M — 12/12
Ivaran — 16/12
F'field C 16/10 17/12
D. Aniceta — 20/12

From Los Angeles
Nitta M 7/11 10/12
T'ta M 16/11 12/12
P C'lidge 25/11 17/12

From San Fco.
P J'son 22/11 11/12
P C'lidge 29/11 17/12

From Honolulu
Nitta M 16/11 10/12
P J'son 28/11 11/12
T'ta M 24/11 12/12

From Seattle
C'brook 18/11 7/12

From Yokohama
Onoe M — 3/12
Atago M — 5/12
Suwa M — 6/12
Nitta M 26/11 10/12

From Kobe
Taiyo M 2/12 4/12
Nitta M 8/12 10/12

From Nagasaki
Kobe M 29/11 30/11

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen
Hoten M 29/11 1/12

Vessels Discharging

IXION. From Vancouver arrived on November 26 and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf. Footung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Wednesday, December 3, at 9.30 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 29-11

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Nitto M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Buyo M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
U.S.S. Luzon	Cruise	—
U.S.S. Guam	Cruise	—
Myoken M.	Japan	T.K.K.
G.M. Livanos	Nauru	Dodwell
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Potter	Am.	A.P.L.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hellenic Trader	Gre.	Ch. Hellenic
Tainan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Anyo M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Vasaholm	Swe.	Everett
Musan M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Hoshing	Chi.	T.K.K.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
TATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 19
NITTA MARU ..... Dec. 22
KAMAKURA MARU .. Jan. 14
YAWATA MARU ..... Jan. 31
ASAMA MARU ..... Feb. 12

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Dec. 7
HIKAWA MARU ..... Dec. 21

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
ASAKA MARU ..... Dec. 16
NARUTO MARU ..... Jan. 5

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 23

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
KASIMA MARU ..... Dec. 20
Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
OKITU MARU ..... Dec. 2
ONOE MARU ..... Dec. 7

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco
from Kobe
*SAGAMI MARU ..... Dec. 2
*AZUMA MARU ..... Dec. 20
*Cargo only
HAKUYO MARU ..... Dec. 24

Shanghai-Kobe-Yokohama Line
TATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 12
NITTA MARU ..... Dec. 22

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA** Telephone 12043
General Passenger Agents, Cunard—White Star Line

GLEN & SHIRE LINES
Sailings to and from
UNITED KINGDOM
For details of freight and passage apply to:
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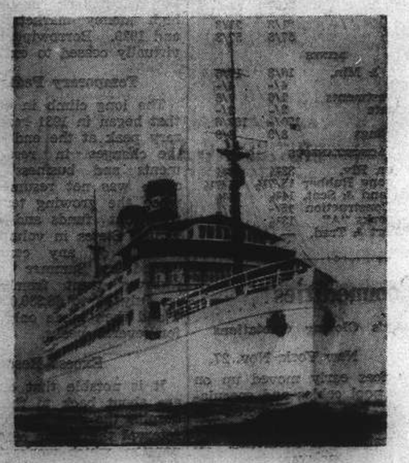
Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

BURNS PHILP LINE
mv. NEPTUNA



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SECOND WEEK IN JANUARY
for Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Sydney and Melbourne.
Passenger and Freight Agents:—
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100 Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone 16940

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

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SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG MANILA AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Frieght and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool
Suwa M 7/12
Kasima M 24/12

For Bombay
Onoe M 4/12

For New York
Kansai M 29/11
P Jackson 12/12
Tokai M 14/12
Ivaran 18/12
Fairfield City 30/12
Dona Aniceta 22/12
Brageland 24/12

For Los Angeles
Tatuta M 13/12
Nitta M 22/12
Brageland 24/12
P Coolidge 31/12

For San Francisco
P Cleveland 9/12
Tatuta M 13/12
Brageland 24/12
P Coolidge 31/12

For Seattle
Collingsworth 28/11
Coldbrook 17/12

For Capetown
P Jackson 12/12

For Manila
Satartia 30/11
Bardaland 4/12
P Jackson 12/12
Coldbrook 17/12
P Coolidge 18/12
Dona Aniceta 22/12

For Hongkong
P Jackson 12/12
Coldbrook 17/12
Dona Aniceta 22/12

For Kobe
Taiyo M 8/12
Tatuta M 13/12
Nitta M 23/12

For Nagasaki
Shanghai M 28/11
Nagasaki M 30/11
Kobe M 1/12

For Dairen
Tsingtao M 30/11
Hoten M 3/12
Dairen M 8/12
Tsingtao M 9/12
Hoten M 12/12
Dairen M 16/12

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Isabel	Am.	Slp.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

For Sale

The cheapest market to buy in and one which will offer you the widest range of goods for your own use, for presents or taking home as mementoes, will be found by glancing through our "For Sale" classified advertisements, not only antiquities and curios but household necessities of various kinds may always be found by a study of this column.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA
1940 Edition
A Full and Up-to-date Directory of all Protestant Missions in China listed under their various Stations and Provinces,, together with a full Who's Who arranged alphabetically.
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First week in December
Fourth week in December
Second week in February
TO HONGKONG AND MANILA
Third week in December
Second week in January

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DE LA RAMA LINE
NEW YORK
VIA HONGKONG MANILA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA CANAL
* A Vessel . . . . . Dec. 18
ms. Dona Aniceta . . . Dec. 22
A Vessel . . . . . Jan. 7
*OMITS HONGKONG
ALL VESSELS HAVE DEEP TANKS FOR OIL IN BULK
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Following sailing about second week December.
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D. K. K.
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110 Szechuen Road Telephone 18649
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
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Shortest route between Europe and Far East.

	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Shanghai Time.)
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 28	Nov. 30 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Dec. 1	Dec. 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Dec. 4	Dec. 6 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Dec. 7	Dec. 9 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Dec. 10	Dec. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Dec. 12	Dec. 14 at 9 a.m.
ss "TSINGTAO MARU	Dec. 15	Dec. 17 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen) Departure:
ss. CHOHEI MARU ..... Dec. 3 at noon
ss. "TIENTSIN MARU ..... Dec. 6 at noon
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Dec. 10
ss. RYOGA MARU ..... Dec. 12

O.S.K.
FOR NEW YORK
Via Panama Canal
MS. KANSAI MARU
Sailing Shanghai November 29
For freight apply to:
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20 Canton Road Telephone 15323-15324

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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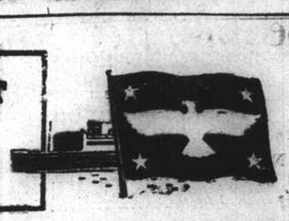

TRANS-PACIFIC: Via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.
PRES. CLEVELAND .. .. Dec. 8
PRES. COOLIDGE .. .. Dec. 31
PRES. PIERCE .. .. Jan. 6
PRES. TAFT .. .. Jan. 20
PRES. CLEVELAND .. .. Feb. 3
TO HONGKONG AND MANILA
PRES. JACKSON (Maiden Voyage) .. .. .. Dec. 12
ROUND-THE-WORLD: via Capetown and Trinidad to New York.
PRES. JACKSON (Maiden voyage) .. .. .. Dec. 12
TO HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE AND PENANG:
PRES. VAN BUREN (Freight Only) .. .. .. Dec. 12
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Transcontinental and Western Airlines
United Air Lines — American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line — United States Lines

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3⅜d.		$ 64.54
U.S. $100 @ 5⅞		$1,720.43
Yen	24⅞	$100
Guilders	10⅞	100
Rupees	20⅞	100
Pesos	11⅝	100
Hongkong	$24¾	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3⅜d.	$ 62.43
U.S. $100 @ 5⅜	$1,684.00
London—demand, $1—	3⅞d.
4 months' sight credits	3⅞d.
4 months' sight docts	3⅞d.
6 months' sight credits	3⅞d.
6 months' sight docts	3⅞d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5⅞
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $6
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $6 1/16

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¾ U.S. $1=59.44d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3⅜d. U.S. $5⅞

Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ....Selling 11

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,684.210 £1=$62.439

Selling U.S.$100=$1,720.430 £1=$64.537

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate	@ 6d	per H.H.$	1
„ Buying „	@ 6⅛	„ H.H.$	1
U.S.$ Selling „	@ 9⅞	„ H.H.$	100
„ Buying „	@ 9⅞	„ H.H.$	100
Local $ (Fapi) selling	@ 160	per H.H.$	100
buying	@ 165	„ H.H.$	100

CUSTOM OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.792

Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $4.607

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest	3⅜	Lowest	3⅜
U.S. $		5⅞		5⅞

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING			BUYING	
Nov.			Nov./Dec.	
£	T.T.	3⅜	4 m/s. l.c.	3⅞
U.S.$	T.T.	5⅞	4 m/s. l.c.	5⅞
Rs.	T.T.	20⅝	15 d/s.	21¾

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23	23
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	61.11	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Nov. 27 4.03¾

Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.74

Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.75

The local market opened quiet but steady at 3¾d. sterling and 5⅞ in U.S.$. Small selling of sterling from Hongkong maintained quotations at the opening level during the morning despite a steady demand for forward U.S.$ by speculators and Chinese Banks. In the afternoon, further cover being unavailable, easier conditions set in and quotations declined steadily until the close, at which time the undertone was easy, with unwilling sellers at:—

3⅞ sterling 5⅞ U.S.$ Cash/Nov.

3⅞ „ 5⅞ „ Dec.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Nov. 27.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81¼	London	1/5 31/32
New York	332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	22	„ sellers	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84¼	„ buyers	1/6 1/32
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	82¾
		„ buyers	77

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	403.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Madrid	37.70	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 7/16
Bel. Co'go	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 1/32d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Japan	23.45/48*
Spain	9.25 N	Shanghai	6.07
Italy	5.05 N	Hungary	19.85
S'zerland	23.21	Rumania	0.50
Sweden	23.85	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Montreal	87.060	Finland	2.00
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.81
London			4.03¾
Buenos Aires Paper			29.78
„ „ „ market rate			23.50
Montreal on London			4.64

N—nom. *—offered.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Nov. 27.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0 9/16%B 0½%A
Call money		1%A

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Nov. 27.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
...toks	.22	.22
Batong Buhay	.0075	.008 S
Big Wedge	.27 S	.265 S
Coco Grove	.0675	.07
Consolidated Mines	.0016	.0016 S
East Mindanao	.0725 S	.0725 S
I. X. L.	.26 S	.255 S
Itogon	.19 S	.19 S
Masbate Consolidated	.09 S	.09 S
North Camarines	.023	.023
Paracale Gumaus	Unq.	.23
Surigao Consolidated	.18	.17
Suyoc	.105	.165
United Paracale	.17	.175
Mindanao Motherlode	.11 S	.11 S
Manila Hai-Alai	6.00	6.50

Turnover for the Morning: 14,800

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 53.86.

S—Sales.—Reuter.

British Imports Up

London, Nov. 28.

Britain's imports in October with a total of £85,000,000 showed an increase of £23,000,000 over figures for October, 1939 and an increase of £4,500,000 over September, 1940. Exports totalled £23,000,000, being a decrease of £7,750,000 compared to September and £1,000,000 compared to October last year.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Nov. 28.

Silver prices remained unchanged today, the quotations being as follows:

	Nov. 27	Nov. 28
London spot	23d.	23d.
forward	23d.	23d.
gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

After a quiet morning, the market improved yesterday afternoon under the leadership of rubbers, mainly the Dutch Companies. Anglo-Javas, in particular, moved from $41¾, to close at $44, while all other issues had their fair share of business. Wheelocks were better at $89, Telephones were slightly off to $48, but on the whole it can be said that there was much more optimism shown.

OFFICIAL AVERAGES

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
456.55	105.32	General	293.37	—0.55
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	307.98	+6.00

Total 442,837 shares, 2,175 bonds.

MORNING SESSION

Yangtsze Finance			3000 *13.50
	5500 13.40	500 13.30	1500 13.50
S'hai Loan		500 29.50	500 *29.75
	1000 29.50		
I. I. Trust		1000 24.25	3000 *24.25
	7500 24.50	3000 *24.50	
S'hai Securities		4000 5.20	500 *5.20
	2500 5.15		
S'hai Land		500 11.50	500 *11.50
	3000 11.40		
Dockyards X.D.		5500 31.25	600 31.00
	100 *31.25	800 *31.00	1400 31.25
	200 *31.50	100 31.25	
Ewo Brewery		2000 7.00	500 7.05
	9000 7.00		
S. & H. Wharf			25 400.00
Wheelock X.D.		1100 88.00	1300 88.50
	200 *89.00	600 89.00	200 *88.50
Ewo Mills (X.R.)		X.D.	1100 39.75
	1800 39.50	1100 *39.50	1800 39.75
	100 *39.75		
Ewo Mills (Rights)			600 14.00
	400 13.80	3600 13.90	300 *13.90
Textile		500 *8.15	11500 8.15
Tram (Bearer) £1			100 44.75
	100 45.00		
C. G. Omnibus		400 *18.60	1700 18.70
Telephone		300 49.75	3900 49.50
	1200 49.25	700 *49.50	500 *49.25
	200 49.00	400 48.75	200 *48.75
	1800 48.50	1600 48.25	700 *48.25
	100 *48.50	1300 48.50	100 48.75
	700 48.50		
S'hai Gas (Old)		200 *17.10	200 17.00
	500 17.10		
S'hai Gas (New)			100 16.00
Lumber		200 46.00	400 46.26
Metal		4800 35.00	100 34.75
	100 *35.00		
Kaiping		100 45.50	300 45.75
	300 46.00	300 *46.75	1400 47.00
Exploration		3500 *25.00	4500 25.00
	2000 *25.25	1000 25.25	1000 25.00
Power (Pref)		20 134.00	20 134.50
Anglo Dutch		100 21.25	1300 21.75
	300 *22.00	400 21.50	200 *21.50
	300 *21.75	300 22.00	
Anglo Java		4700 *42.00	1500 41.75
	2600 *41.75	2100 42.00	3300 *41.75
	200 41.50	400 *42.25	600 42.25
	400 42.50	800 42.75	200 *42.75
	5000 43.00		
Batu Anam			1000 1.38
Chemor			2000 2.30
Cheng		1000 0.79	2000 0.80
Java Consolidated			7000 3.60
Kroewoek		3000 2.80	6000 2.82½
	1000 2.82½		
Kota			1000 5.05
Langkat		1800 28.00	1100 28.25
	200 *28.00	1000 28.50	300 *28.75
	100 28.75		
Padang		1000 2.52½	2000 2.60
	1000 2.65		
Repah		4000 1.22	2000 1.24
Rubber Trust			3500 10.90
Samagaga		2000 1.82	3000 1.84
Senawang			2000 1.56
Sungala			500 7.30
Tanah Merah		4000 3.50	2000 3.60
Tebong		1000 1.64	5000 1.66
Ziangbe		500 25.25	200 *25.50
	400 25.50		
Caldbeck Macg. (Ord)			100 30.00
Union Ins.			10 Hk.$388.00
Ewo (Pref)			10 *160.00
Power 5½% Debs.			10000 91.00
	5000 *91.25	20000 91.25	

ODD LOTS

Kedah	27/11/40		300 10.20
Textile			400 8.20
Telephone		40 48.00	70 48.25
Ewo Mill (X.R.)		X.D.	50 40.00
	4 40.00		
Ewo Mills (Rights)			75 13.90
	75 13.90	50 13.80	
Semambu			500 1.22
S'hai Land			100 11.60
Int. Assurance		100 18.50	100 18.60
Exploration		130 25.25	370 *24.75
Sungala			50 7.35
S. & H. Wharf		1 400.00	14 400.00
Ewo Brewery		50 6.95	50 6.90
S'hai Gas (New)			50 15.90
S'hai Gas (Old)			70 17.00

AFTERNOON SESSION

Yangtsze Finance			1000 13.60
	500 13.50	3500 13.60	
S'hai Loan		500 30.00	500 30.25
I. I. Trust		1000 *24.50	3500 *24.75
	1500 24.75		
S'hai Securities		500 *5.20	3000 5.20
China Realty			1000 7.85
S'hai Land			5000 11.40
Dockyards X.D.		3700 31.50	100 *31.50
	1700 *31.25	2500 31.50	
Ewo Brewery		1000 *6.95	1500 7.00
	2500 *7.00		
Wheelock		X.D.	1700 89.00
Ewo Mills (X.R.)		X.D.	100 39.50
	400 *39.75	5600 39.75	
Ewo (Rights)		3900 13.90	500 13.40
Textile		1500 8.15	1000 *8.20
	500 8.20	1000 *8.15	
Tram (Bearer) £1			100 45.25
C. G. Omnibus		100 *18.60	900 18.60
	200 18.50	500 18.70	
Telephone		400 *48.25	1100 48.25
	600 48.00	100 *48.00	200 *47.50
	900 47.50	800 47.75	100 *47.75
	600 48.00	300 *48.00	2900 47.75
S'hai Gas (Old)			200 17.20
Lumber		400 46.00	200 46.25
Metal			3600 35.25
Kaiping		700 47.00	300 47.25
Exploration			8500 25.25
Anglo Dutch		100 *22.00	300 22.00
	2500 22.50	300 *22.50	300 22.75
	1000 22.50	100 *22.50	
Anglo Java		200 43.25	600 43.50
	2100 43.75	100 *43.50	200 *44.00
	3000 43.75	1300 44.00	200 43.50
	300 *43.75	200 *44.00	
Batu Anam		1000 1.36	5000 1.38
Chemor			1000 2.35
Cheng		3000 0.82	4000 0.83
	1000 *0.83		
Consolidated		X.D.	500 7.00
Kroewoek			9000 2.90
Kota		3000 5.30	2000 5.35
Langkat		1000 28.75	1200 29.00
	100 *29.00	7300 29.25	200 *29.25
Repah			1000 1.28
Rubber Trust		3000 11.00	500 11.10
	500 11.20	3500 11.30	500 *11.30
	1000 11.40	4500 11.50	6500 11.60
	4000 11.70		
Samagaga		1000 *1.86	1000 1.86
Senawang		1000 *1.60	10000 1.60
Kelantan		X.D.	8000 0.94
Seremban			1000 2.70
Sungala		2500 7.40	1000 7.50
Sungei Duri			300 60.00
Tanah Merah		2000 3.65	3000 3.70
	1000 3.75	10000 *3.70	1000 3.80
Tebong		25000 1.70	1000 1.68
	1000 1.72		
Ziangbe		100 *26.00	800 26.00
	500 26.25	2300 26.50	
Union Ins.			40 *Hk.$394.50
Power 5½% Debs.			30000 91.25
Cathay Land 6% Tael 1930			2500 60.00
S. M. C. 6% 1940			150000 *91.00

ODD LOTS

S'hai Gas (New)			25 15.90
Exploration			200 *25.50
Telephone			15 47.25
Rubber Trust			100 11.00
Power (Pref)			4 134.75
C. G. Omnibus			29 18.70
Ewo (Rights)		25 14.00	25 14.00
Ewo Brewery			50 6.95

*—Direct Business.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. per bale	$1,212
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	233
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$18.00
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$4,700

U.S. Oil Production

New York, Nov. 28.

The American Petroleum Institute announced yesterday that U.S. oil production last week average 3,765,900 barrels daily.

The total was 189,350 barrels more than the preceding week's production but 52,200 barrels less than production for the corresponding week in 1939.—United Press.

New York Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Nov. 27.

Wall Street ruled weak today, with stock prices mainly ending the day with losses ranging from fractions to over two points. Trading showed a moderate increase on the way down, while general liquidation and selling depressed values over a wide list, influenced by the pessimistic view taken over British requests for credits and fears of increased taxes in the next session of Congress.

The volume of business done totalled 830,000 shares.—Reuter.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	131.45	129.29	129.78	—2.16
20 Rails	29.10	28.43	28.70	—0.63
15 Utilit.	20.17	19.80	19.88	—0.45
40 Bonds	—	—	90.12	—0.21
11 Commod.	—	—	56.24	—0.30

Nov.	26	27	Nov.	26	27
Adams Exp.	6	5⅞	Lockheed	30⅜	29⅞
Alg Lud	23	22¼	Loew's	29⅛	28⅝
Allis Chal	36	34½	Loft Inc	20⅞	20½
Alum Ltd	79	*78	Mack Trks	28	27½
Amer Can	90	86½	Martin	32⅜	31⅝
Am Cyan B	34⅜	34⅛	McK & Rob	26	25⅞
Am For Pr	1	1	Mont Ward	38	37
„ $7 pfd	15¼	15	Mountain	4	3⅞
Am Loc	16	15¼	Nat Avia	11⅝	11¼
Am Metal	18½	18	N C Bank	*26½	*26½
Am Radtr	7⅞	7⅞	Nat Dairy	13½	13⅜
Am R Mill	15¾	15⅛	Nat Dist	22¾	22⅝
Am Smel	44⅜	43⅞	Nat Lead	18⅞	18
Am Sug R	14	14	Nat & Lt	7	7
Am T & T	166⅞	165⅞	Nat Sup	6⅞	6½
Am Tob B	70¼	70	N Y Cent	14⅛	14
Am Wtwrks	7½	6⅞	Niag Hud	3⅝	3½
Anaconda	27⅛	26⅛	N A Avia	17⅝	17¼
Atchison	18½	18	N A Co	16⅞	16⅝
Avia Corp	5	4⅞	N Pacific	6⅞	6½
Bald Loco	16⅝	16⅛	Owens I G	47¼	46½
Balt & O	4	4	Pac G & E	27⅝	26⅞
Barber	*9⅞	*9⅛	Packard	3¼	3⅜
Barns Oil	9½	9¼	Pan A Air	15⅞	15
Bendix	32¼	32⅜	Paramount	9¼	9⅝
Beth Steel	86⅞	85	Penn R.R.	23⅛	21⅞
Bliss	14⅛	13¼	P & R Coal	0¼	*0¼
Boeing	18⅞	17⅝	Phil Pet	39¼	39
Borg War	21	20½	P S of N.J.	30½	30
Briggs	24⅜	23⅜	Pu Inc.	25⅝	25¼
Budd Mfg.	5¼	5	Pure Oil	8	8
Can. Pac	3⅞	3⅞	Radio	5	4⅞
Case J. I.	61¼	60	Reading	14⅜	13⅞
Celanese	28¼	27⅞	Rem Arms	*5⅞	*5⅞
C N Bank	*33¼	*32½	Rep Avia	5	4⅞
Ches & O	42¼	41⅛	Rep Steel	22⅞	21⅞
Chrysler	77½	75¼	Rev C & B	11⅜	11⅛
Col G & E	5	4⅞	Rey Tob B	33¼	32⅞
Col Credit	31¼	31	Safeway	43¼	42⅞
Com & Sth	0⅛	0⅛	Schenley	10⅞	10½
Cons Edis	23½	22⅞	Sears Roeb	76½	74⅞
Cons Oil	6½	5⅞	Shell U Oil	9⅞	10
Cont Can	37	36⅞	Soc Vac	8⅞	8½
Con Oil	20¼	20	Sthrn Pac	8⅝	8½
Copld St	19	18⅞	Sthrn Rly	21	20⅛
Curts Wr	9½	9	Spicer	34⅜	33⅞
„ A	28⅞	27⅞	Std Brands	6½	6⅜
Deere	21⅝	20⅜	Std G & E	1½	1½
Dist Corp	19⅝	18⅞	Std Oil C	18½	18
Douglas	81½	78	Std Oil N J	34⅝	34½
Du Pont	156	155	Stone & W	8½	8⅝
E P Lead	10½	10⅝	Studebaker	8¼	7⅞
Eaton Mfg	33	32⅞	Swift Int	*17⅞	17⅞
Elec A Lite	35⅞	34¼	Technicolor	9⅞	9⅞
Elec B & S	4⅝	4¼	Texas Cpn	38⅞	38½
„ $5 pfd	54⅞	55½	Tex Gulf	37½	36⅞
„ $6 pfd	64	64	Timken	28¼	25⅞
Elec P & L	32¼	31½	Transamer	5	5
Flintkote	16½	15⅞	Tw Cent F	5⅞	5⅞
Gen Am Tr	54	53⅞	Un B & P	13½	12⅞
Gen. Elec	33¼	32⅞	Un Car	71⅞	70⅛
Gen Motor	49⅞	49½	Un Pav	80⅞	80⅞
Gen Rly	16	15½	Un Air	46	45½
Gen T & R	*13⅞	13⅛	Un A Line	16⅝	15¼
Glidden	15	14½	Un Corp	1½	1⅛
Goodrich	14½	14⅝	„ $3 pfd.	29½	27½
„ $5 pfd	63⅞	63	Un Gas	1	1
Goodyear	18⅝	17½	Un G Imp	10½	10½
Gt N T Ore	18	17½	U S Ind	22⅝	21⅝
Gt N Rly	29¼	26	U S Rub	25	23⅞
Gt West	21½	21	„ 8% pfd	91	90¼
Grey Cpn	11	11¼	U S Smelt	65	63⅝
Her Pow	71⅝	73	U S Steel	69	66⅝
Homestake	50½	50	Vanadium	33⅞	34½
Int Nickel	26¼	25½	Vultee	8⅞	8⅞
Int P & P	16½	16½	Walworth	5⅞	5⅞
Int T & T	*1½	2	War Br Pic	3½	3
Kennecott	35⅞	35	West Elec	106	103¼
Lak F & M	4	*4	Woodward	32	31½
Libbey O F	47	46½			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	52½	52
Balt. & Ohio "A"	35½	33¾
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	17⅝	17¼
„ „ 6½% 1957	14	13½
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	95¼	94½
Erie 5s 1967	16½	16½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	26	25⅜
New England Gas & Elec.	67½	66¾
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	37⅛	35¾
Stand. Gas & Elec.	71¾	71⅜

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

DOW-JONES SUMMARY

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices declined from 1 to 3 points, with the Dow-Jones averages touching new lows for two months. The volume was moderately higher and selling was orderly but persistent. The Street visualizes higher taxes and smaller incomes affecting stock values, while it was also noted that some dividends were lower than expected. Washington statements that the war is worsening, for which defence plans must be pushed to the detriment of normal peace time activities. There were also fears of renewed British selling. The Street hears rumours of new German peace feelers. Utilities suffered from a report that the Securities and Exchange Commission is considering action to restrict utility common dividends. Steels were adversely affected by a warning of possible higher wage demands and that labour troubles were imminent in the steel industry. Great Northern Railway has declared a dividend of $0.50, the first payment since 1937. However, some had expected a dividend of $2.00 per share.

Stocks:—The reaction is in line with expectations and is likely to carry further. We would maintain caution.

STATISTICS

	Week Ended 23/11	Week Ended 16/11
Electricity Output (Edison Elec. Inst.'s) (kilowatt hours—000's omitted)	2,695,000	2,752,000
Crude Oil Daily Average Production (Pet. Inst. of N.Y.'s) (barrels)	3,766,000	3,577,000
	Oct.	Sept.
Index of Business Activity (Guaranty Trust Co.'s)	99.6	97.5
	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Wholesale Commodity Price Index (Guaranty Trust Co.'s)	73.8	72.7

EARNINGS

Great Northern Rly. 10 mths 31/10 $20,328,801x $16,481,492x

Reading 9 mths 30/9 4,061,252i 2,578,494i

x—Net operating income. i—Net income.

DIVIDENDS

Amer. & For. Power $7 pfd.	$0.35
Great Northern Rly., pfd.	0.50
Hercules Powder	1.05
Westinghouse Electric	1.00

Cotton:—Declined on October liquidation, on the possibility of a change in the Farm Programme and less favourable reports of the general British situation. March and May options were firm on switching from December position and price-fixing, of which much has yet to be done.

Wheat:—The early break on the President's statement on expenditures, which, aside from armaments, is to be drastically cut, and the possibility of its effect upon the Farm Programme, met the usual resting orders, while the weakness of stocks and the excellent moisture situation were additional factors.

Corn:—The tightness of December option was due to country holding causing continued steadiness.

Rubber:—Scattered selling was well absorbed by dealers, despite the expected increase in the quota to 100 per cent. tomorrow. The possibility of freight scarcity was also a sustaining factor.

Hides:—The ½ cent decline in some grades of "spots" and the easiness of stocks is tending towards caution on the long side.

Sugar No. 4:—The market was stagnant.

October Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plant., Ltd.	116,844
Anglo Java Estates, Ltd.	274,032
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.	80,000
Kroewoek (Java) Plant., Ltd.	103,616
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	109,348

Soviet Buys Tools For Mines, Wells

To Spend U.S. $30,000,000 In U.S. to Extract Oil, Copper in Russia

Soviet orders for more than $9,000,000 worth of heavy equipment were placed in the United States in September and an additional $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 worth of goods will be purchased here before the end of the year, according to information in the export market recently, says Mr. Charles E. Egan in the "New York Times." The Soviet buying is a direct result of the more lenient attitude taken by the government here in the matter of export licenses for the goods Russia needs, exporters said.

Foreign traders attached unusual significance to the large volume of earth-moving and hauling equipment, including giant shovels, which the Soviet has ordered. The purchases are held to indicate that Russia now plans extensive strip mining operations at the copper deposits in the Lake Balkash region near the Chinese border at Alma Alta. The shovels already purchased and those for which Russia is now negotiating are for moving ore there, according to exporters.

War Cut Copper Takings

At the outbreak of the war the U.S.S.R., which had purchased most of her copper imports through London, was unable to get additional metal there because exports of copper were prohibited. She turned to this market at that time and was buying heavily until the United States put a "moral embargo" on such exports. Since that time the Soviet has been casting about for a satisfactory source for the metal and elected to undertake development of the Lake Balkash deposits.

Second in importance to the mining equipment purchases are recent heavy commitments for oil field equipment, including drilling machinery, rigs, pumps, steel tubing and other necessary apparatus. The purchases are intended, according to last week's reports, for use in the vast old-bearing region running from the Caspian Sea north to the Arctic Circle west of the Ural Mountains, and centreing around Ufa.

In addition to the drilling equipment large-scale orders also have been placed for machinery any apparatus needed for the establishment of oil refining plants. Orders already placed and those contemplated in the oil refining category will account for a large part of the money Russia will spend here.

Rail Needs Also Sought

Railroad equipment and a wide variety of finished steel products also are well up on the list or products which the Soviet will buy in increasing quantities here. Some orders for rail needs have already been placed. Instead of buying complete locomotives and rolling stock, the Russians are purchasing parts of engines and cars. Less intricate parts of the locomotives and cars are being built in Russia, while the wheels are being purchased under a trade agreement with Sweden.

The willingness of this country to permit Russian buying here, foreign traders explained, is a direct reflection of the international political situation. Early last Summer, Soviet orders almost reached the vanishing point, and the Administration and Russian officials were deadlocked over the question of licences for the export of $10,000,000 worth of machine tools which had been completed and were awaiting shipment.

With the present situation abroad and the seeming possibility of wooing Russia away from the Axis, the United States has released the tools and has made it easy for Russia to get export licences for her needs.

British Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Nov. 27.

Dull and featureless conditions prevailed in the British commodity markets today.

London Rubber: Spot, buyers 11 11/16 —1/16; sellers 11 13/16 unch; Dec. delivery, buyers 11 11/16 unch; sellers 11 13/16 unch;

Liverpool Cotton: American Futures, March 7.79 +1; Egyptian Futures, F. G. F. No. 7, No. 2 contract, Jan. 11.03 —1;

London Metals: Tin, Standard, cash, middle price £257⅞ —¼; 3 mths, middle price £259⅞ unchanged.—Reuter.

London Bullion

London Gold, Fine, per oz........168/- unchanged.

London Silver: There was little general selling and no demand. Business was very small. Market quiet. After the official fixing the market remained very quiet, without any business passing.

Spot	23d.	—1/16d.
Forward	23d.	—1/16d.

—Reuter.

Stock Market Decline

New York, Nov. 27.

The Stock market declined one to three points today with averages setting new lows for more than two months. There was a moderate increase in trade volume.

Market operators feel the stock list is entitled to a technical recovery from the current levels but none anticipates recovery will be of sufficient impetus to restore gains lost since November 9.

The industrial average closed last night at 131.94, off more than six points from the close November 9. Since the latter date there have been nine declines and three advances. None of the advances was a large one — amounting to only one hundredth of a point. Dividend news has been about the only market incentive in recent sessions.

Bonds declined today, with the exception of U.S. Government issues which made new highs. Wall Street visualized high taxes and hence small incomes which would make stocks less valuable.

Dividend declarations which failed to meet expectations and fears of renewed selling of British securities contributed to the downward trend.

The utility average made a new low since mid-June on rumours the securities and exchange Commission is considering action to restrict payments of dividends on utility common stocks.—United Press.

Japan Regrets Death Of Lord Rothermere

Described as Outstanding Figure in Journalism

FROM PERCY WHITING

NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

The death of Lord Rothermere has aroused widespread regret here especially as all well-informed Japanese are aware of the "Daily Mail's" consistent far-sighted and fair attitude towards Japan and Far Eastern affairs in contrast to the bitterness against Japan adopted by many newspapers.

Mr. Toshi Go, publisher of the "Japan Times and Advertiser" expressing the representative feelings of Japanese publishers said: "We lament the death of one of the greatest newspapermen, an outstanding figure in world journalism. All the more regrettable is his loss when the world is immersed in the greatest crisis in history. We Japanese know that Rothermere was a friend of Japan, who appreciated Anglo-Japanese alliance the abrogation of which he has always deplored and attacked those responsible for it."

London Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Nov. 27.

Main interest on the Stock Exchange today was centered on British gilt edged securities, in which good business was effected at fractionally higher levels. Trading in industrials was confined to a few leaders.

Among foreign bonds, South American issues and Egyptian 7 per cent. improved, while Eastern Banks were also supported.

Rails and oils ruled dull.—Reuter.

Nov.	26	27
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£101¾	101⅞
3% Defence Loan	102	101⅞
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	35	35
4½% Anglo-French Loan	35	37½
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	15	16
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	24	25
8% Stg. Notes 1925	8	8
5% Honan Rly., 1905	12	12½
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	12	13
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	10	11
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	10	11
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	12	13
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	9	10
5% „ „ G.	9	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	9	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	9	10
5% Canton Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	45	45
JAPANESE BONDS		
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	27	27
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	7⅛	7¼
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	65½	67
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	72 N	72 N
Mercantile Bank of India	10¼	10¼
National Bank of India	28¼	28½
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	20	20
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	9/10½	9/10½
B'tish American Tobacco	86/3	86/3
Dunlop Rubber	31/-	31/10½
Imp. Chem. Industries	28/4½	28/7½
United Steel	21/3	21/3
Woolworths	57/6	57/3
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	16/3	17/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	7/6	7/6
Pekin-Syndicate	2/-	2/-
Sub-Nigel	170/-	162/6
Western Holdings	8/9	8/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	33¾	33¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/7½	15/7½
London, Midland & Scot.	14⅜	14⅜
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13½	13½
Shell Transport & Trad.	—	—

U. S. Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Nov. 27.

Cotton prices early moved up on higher Liverpool cables and speculative buying, but later reacted on Southern selling and in sympathy with the weakness of securities. At the close, quotations were from 2 to 14 points down from the previous final levels.

The market for raw rubber futures ruled easy, with mixed routine trading and switching in evidence. Prices were depressed by the drying up of speculative demand and in sympathy with Wall Street. At the last callover, losses from 7 to 30 points were recorded.

The Chicago Wheat Pit was mainly influenced by the action of stocks and reports of good moisture in the wheat belt. General liquidation was met by small resting orders. At the final bell, losses from ¼ to ⅝ cent were registered.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Dec.	10.10-10	—04	Dec.	20.40-45 B/A	—07
Jan.	10.04 N.	—03			
Mar.	10.14-14	—02	Jan.	20.32 B	—13
May	10.02-03	—04	Mar.	20.12-12	—08
July	9.85-85	—04	May	19.90 B	—30
Oct.	9.27-27	—14			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
Mar.	1.91-92 B/A	—01	Dec.	0.74½-75 B/A	+01
May	1.95-96 B/A	—01	Mar.	0.77½-78½ B/A	+½

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
Dec.	88-87⅞	—¼	Dec.	63⅛-63¼	+⅜
May	86⅜-86¼	—½	May	62¼-62⅜	—⅛
July	82½-82⅜	—⅝	July	62⅛-62⅛	—⅛

New York Silk No. 1

Dec. 2.47½ B —02

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Closure of National City Bank, Hankow

New York, Nov. 27.

A sharp curtailment of Chinese trade with the United States since the start of the Far Eastern war was given today as the reason for the closing by the National City Bank of its 38-year-old branch in Hankow.

Officials of the bank said there was no intention to close other branches in Canton, Hongkong, Tientsin and Peiping.

The Hankow branch was formerly active in financing Chinese exports, principally tung oil, but stocks were now accumulating in the interior of China for fear that shipments might fall into Japanese hands.—Reuter.

U.S. Strike Ban Sought

Washington, Nov. 28.

A drive for enactment of legislation to prohibit strikes or provide strict regulation of labour disputes in defence industries is under way in Congress. Preliminary moves followed demands that disputes between the Dies Committee and executive law agencies be stopped. The House Judiciary Committee has been called to meet for a discussion of problems presented by such strikes as the one at the Vultee Aircraft Plant in California.—Reuter.

Excess Reserves Are Near Record

Unused Credit of the U.S. Federal Banks is Now at U.S. $6,870,000,000

As far as the statistical eye can see at present, the outlook is for further increases in the excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System to a new succession of high records. Recently the total reached $6,870,000,000, or within $10,000,000 of the record peak set in mid-July, which was within striking distance of the astronomical figure of $7,000,000,000. A few years ago mention of a figure of this magnitude in connection with idle reserves brought shudders. Now the total is almost a reality, says Mr. Edward J. Condlon in the "New York Times."

On the face of it, this vast accumulation of unused bank credit is a potential threat at a time when business generally is expanding and when orders in connection with the rearmament programme are beginning to be felt. Some economists have likened the huge excess reserves to a powder keg that might be set off by the tinder of wartime inflation. Thus far the markets have continued in subdued fashion, oblivious to the nation's idle funds. Nevertheless, the question of what to do about excess reserves has passed from the academic stages to a position of prime importance.

Aid of Congress May be Asked

Only recently there were reports from Washington that Congress may be asked to tackle the matter. It was suggested that Congress arbitrarily lift reserve requirements to a level that would automatically absorb most of the excess reserves, leaving an amount which conceivably could be controlled through the open market operations of the Reserve System. Although the twelve regional banks of the Reserve System have reduced their holdings of government securities in recent months, the still have a total of $2,383,500,000 of Treasury bonds and notes. Many State banks of the nation are not members of the Reserve System, though in recent weeks there have been many new admissions to the system. To this end there is the suggestion that all banks of the nation, member and non-member alike, keep their balances with the Reserve Banks, thus eliminating the controversial question of requiring all banks to join the Reserve System.

Prior to 1931 excess reserves were trivial: By the same token, prior to 1931, borrowings by member banks for the purpose of establishing required reserves were substantial, particularly in the season of high money market rates in 1928 and 1929. Borrowing of this nature virtually ceased to exist in 1933.

Temporary Peak in 1935

The long climb in excess reserves that began in 1931 reached a temporary peak at the end of 1935. With the changes in reserve requirements and business setbacks the climb was not resumed until 1937, when the growing tension in Europe sent funds and gold to the United States in volume. The only setback of any consequence occurred last Summer when excess reserves went from $6,880,000,000 on July 17 to $6,330,000,000 on Aug. 7 and then made only small gains for several weeks.

Excess Reserves

It is notable that excess reserves are about back to the July peak, despite the fact that during this interval the factor of currency expansion, which works to offset excess reserves, was important to the extent of a rise of $357,000.000 to a new record high at $8,229,000,000. Also, it is notable that the rise in excess reserves has been in the face of substantial gains in foreign deposits. The temporary shrinkage of excess reserves from July 17 to Aug. 7 reflected the deposit with the Reserve Banks by the Treasury of the proceeds of the latter's sale of new securities. Since that time the Treasury has been spending the money, automatically adding to excess reserves. And by the same token, new sales of securities by the Treasury will temporarily decrease reserves, and as Treasury disbursements are made the climb of excess reserves continues to new heights.

It has been remarked that before Congress can be expected to pass legislation on the subject of excess reserves an exhaustive preliminary study will have to be made. In the present instance, time would seem to be of the essence.

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What Makes an Explosion?

Description of Chemical Compounds Now Being Used to Blast Down Buildings in Present War

MUCH-BOMBED Londoners may gain small consolation in learning that their troubles are caused by waves of high-pressure air, lasting about 1-10,000th of a second and created by the combustion of trinitrotoluene and ammonium nitrate. But a knowledge of high-explosives is certainly topical nowadays and may be useful, writes A. P. Luscombe Whyte in the "News Chronicle."

There are hundreds of explosives, with varying powers and qualities, but all "work" roughly the same way. A mixture, or compound, of chemicals which is stable enough in the ordinary way is either ignited by fire or "shocked" by a blow or minor explosion. The result is a violent reaction, producing great quantities of gas which burst the container and compress the surrounding air into an expanding steel-hard wall moving at a speed of miles a second which pushes buildings and people before it.

Following this wave of pressure comes one of low pressure—a virtual vacuum. Walls and windows damaged by the first blast are dragged outwards into the street. Londoners will have noticed this outward effect. It has saved many in basements: killed some on the pavements.

The First Explosive

The first explosive really dates back to the thirteenth century when Roger Bacon's experiments produced the first pure nitre which, mixed with charcoal and sulphur, makes gunpowder. (The earlier Chinese "explosives" were comparative toys.) The first guns arrived early in the next century and for years could throw only iron or stone cannon-balls. The first explosive "shells"—metal balls filled with gunpowder and exploded by a fuse consisting of a tube filled with powder—were used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were not successful and did not supersede cannon-balls.

The perfection of percussion devices, which would explode on contact and set off the main charge, came only in the early nineteenth century. They made possible the modern rifle, shell and bomb, but it was mid-century before the time fuse was ready for barrage warfare.

For hundreds of years gunpowder was virtually the only explosive. This did not suit nineteenth century war experts.

They wanted vastly more power. And they wanted different types of explosives—for filling bombs and shells they wanted fastburning ones which developed all their force in an instantaneous, shattering blast; for propelling shells out of their guns they needed slow-burning explosives, which would not shatter the barrels but would exert a steady, growing pressure on the shells.

Nitro-Glycerine

In 1846 nitro-glycerine was produced. By spraying glycerine into a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, the scientists found that a thick, oily substance with dangerous habits was produced. If dropped, hit, shaken violently, it exploded with vast force. Some kinds went off if a fly was rash enough to alight on the surface.

No use as a commercial or war explosive, this. Until Nobel in 1867 mixed the temperamental nitro-glycerine with wood flour and produced a fairly stable, easily-handled plastic mass which he called dynamite. A few years earlier other experimenters had treated cotton and wood-pulp with nitric acid and produced another fairly safe (if absolutely pure) explosive—ideal for filling torpedoes when they arrived later on—which was called gun-cotton. Other explosives followed. Modern warfare was about to quicken its tempo.

From combinations of oily nitro-glycerine and solid gun-cotton came the first cordites—slow-burning, safe explosives, suitable for propelling bullets and shells. Improved cordites are used today (it takes an 80 lb. charge to fling a medium-sized shell). Uncompressed and lit, they just burnt fiercely. But compressed and sent off by a percussion cap's small burst, they developed great explosive force.

Much later, but in time for the last war, came the first "super" high-explosive. Named trinitro-toluene, T.N.T. for short, it had a tremendous blasting effect as a filler for shells and bombs. It is still being used as such today—despite the rumours of newer and more devastating agents.

Toluene

It was not hard to make. Toluene, a liquid derived from coal, was mixed with nitric and sulphuric acids, and after a process of agitation and temperature regulation, an oil which solidified when poured into water was produced. One of the safest—except for the enemy—of explosives.

Bombs and shells today are filled with T.N.T. or with an explosive called Amatol, which is a mixture of T.N.T. and ammonium nitrate, and nearly smokeless. Amatol does not explode on slight provocation so the modern bomb contains a "booster" charge of ordinary powder, which is set off by a small "percussion" charge of fulminate of mercury as the bomb hits the ground, and in turn starts off the main explosive charge.

A bomb loaded into a plane will not go off however much you belabour it. But, as it falls through the air, a tiny propeller spinner twists off in the rush of wind, and renders the bomb "alive." The weight of steel casing, nose-cap, fins, fuses and "booster" charge is such that the actual explosive is not more than half the total weight of the bomb and—in armour-piercing bombs—is only about one-tenth.

The time-bomb, intended to crash through buildings and pavements, is stronger but holds less explosive than the contact bomb which goes off directly it hits and causes a little crater. Acid, eating slowly through a metal container of any desired thickness, provides the "time fuse," actuates the detonator.

Though scores of war explosives exist, cordites, T.N.T. and Amatol are about the most important. There have been rumours of a "new" liquid-air bomb, tried out with "unexampled devastation" on Barcelona. This explosive is not new and probably unsuitable for warfare. For long miners have used a cartridge of carbon, which is soaked in cold liquid air or oxygen immediately before it is needed, and explodes violently when detonated. No dangerous fumes are caused, but the liquid air evaporates rapidly at ordinary temperatures, and the cartridge soon goes dead.

Bombs filled with this explosive would be difficult to handle and, experts say, no more devastating than T.N.T. or Amatol. Most possible explosive mixtures and compounds have already been tried out and a new "super-super" filling for bombs is not likely.

Disillusioned Nazi Troops

No Longer Believe Invasion of England Possible

News reaching Portugal from French Channel ports confirms the devastating effects of R.A.F. raids, according to the New York "Times" correspondent at Lisbon.

One report, he says, describes the complete destruction, with great loss of life, of a whole fleet of fast motor-boats at Boulogne and the river estuary near Le Touquet.

Another report, carried south by the former employee of a French line, indicates that Le Havre is so damaged that it will take years to restore the port.

"Delay in the execution of Hitler's invasion plan and the tremendous punishment inflicted by the R.A.F. have combined," the correspondent states, "to cause a complete change of attitude among the German troops. The elation that followed the quick subjection of France is giving way to growing depression.

"This report is not the result of wishful thinking on the part of those who come from occupied French territory. It is confirmed by impartial witnesses, such as a German-speaking American girl of 16 who associated with German officers and men in Bordeaux and recorded week by week how their attitude altered from optimistic confidence to weary disillusion.

Invasion Not Possible

"They frankly do not believe that a successful invasion of England is now possible," she said. "The failure of the German air force to drive British planes from the Channel and the knowledge that the British Navy is watchfully waiting for a chance to deal with the invaders have produced a feeling of depression which even the wines of Bordeaux do not relieve.

"Very few men, and even officers, ever get letters from home, and they are allowed to write only what they are told they may say.

"One constantly heard statements like this: 'We don't have nearly enough U-Boats. Our airmen are being murdered. If we try it we shall be drowned in hundreds of thousands. How can we take tanks across 20 miles of stormy water?"

This young witness was talking from her own knowledge, for she had been separated from her parents during her stay at Bordeaux.

The iron discipline maintained amongst the German troops at Hendaye is described by one traveller who has reached the United States from Europe.

Three cases of theft were dealt with by company officers, who personally shot the culprits in the presence of the victims. One Frenchwoman, who pleaded for the life of a soldier who had stolen her property was driven insane by this procedure.

Japanese Lose 14 Planes at Ichang

Distinguished Action by Regiment Well-known Here

Chungking, Nov. 28.

The details of the Chinese artillery bombardment on November 13 of the Japanese airfield at Ichang resulting in the destruction of 14 Japanese aircraft was published in this morning's "Ta Kung-pao."

The paper states: "The Chinese artillery regiment which shelled Japanese positions from Pootung during the Shanghai fighting in 1938, is now employed in operations along the Yangtze river.

"Recently the regiment was transferred to the Ichang front. At noon on November 13 Chinese observation posts sighted 29 Japanese aeroplanes landing in an Ichang airfield while five Japanese armoured cars arrived at the airfield bringing supplies, after which the Chinese batteries immediately subjected the airfield to a heavy bombardment. Japanese pilots managed to take off saving 10 aircraft, but 14 aircraft and five armoured cars were destroyed by the Chinese fire.

"Japanese aircraft immediately flew over the Chinese batteries subjecting the latter to heavy bombing and machine-gun fire but the Chinese batteries continued firing. Sergeant Huang Chi-peh was killed in action.

"The Chinese High Command awarded the regiment $14,000 for the action."—Reuter.

Protest in Hanoi Case

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

Mr. Edward S. Crocker, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, yesterday delivered a protest to the American section of the Foreign Office in connection with the arrest and questioning of an American Vice-Consul, Mr. Robert Linden, and an American newspaper man, Mr. Melville Jacoby, by Japanese Army authorities at Haiphong.

The two men were arrested while allegedly photographing a Japanese supply depot located on American-owned property.—Reuter.

London's Theatreland

The scene almost opposite one of London's largest theatres soon after a bomb fell in the roadway. An interested crowd collected, as it always does, and the fire brigade came into action and extinguished the fire. The show in the theatre was not interrupted.

Germany Reshapes Her Technique of Abuse

Change in Propaganda Methods Since Last War; Ministers now Tell Their Own Falsehoods

THE other day, while going through some old papers, I came upon a large envelope inscribed, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph, "Gems of German Thought." I was glad to recover this collection. It is a harvest of extracts from German newspapers and official statements published during the last war. They make an interesting contrast with the same sort of thing as we have known it during the past twelve month. The contrast turned out to be interesting in many ways.

To begin with, that same morning I had been reading Reuter's version of the address delivered by Goebbels on the anniversary of the invasion of Poland—the beginning of the War. "Everywhere in the world," he said, "the clearness, reserve and veracity of German news reports have achieved their object, in contrast with British lying reports," which were "Britain's most characteristic weapon."

Now, during the last war no member of the German Government talked like that. There never was, then, a Minister for Propaganda, nor was there any Minister of whom a British Ambassador could write, as Sir Nevile Henderson wrote of Goebbels after the outbreak of this war, that "when he had a pen in his hand no lie was too blatant for him."

Goebbels' Falsehoods

When Goebbels made the statement just quoted, he did so as head of a department which specializes not merely in the circulation but in the invention of falsehoods—such agreeable stories, I may recall, as that when the dead of the battleship Graf Spee were buried in Monte Video British sailors spat on the coffins and threw a dead cat cat into one of the graves.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Ministers did not do this sort of thing. They preferred to leave it to the German newspapers.

For instance, after the first appearances of Zeppelins over London, the "Taegliche Rundschau"—a journal popular among the officer caste—published the following passages from "the letter of a distinguished American who has been living in London":

"The Zeppelin terror in London is almost comic. Darkness begins at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Blinds are nailed over the windows, so that not a ray of light can get out. This lasts until 10 o'clock the next morning.

"Yesterday three society ladies surprised me at tea by wearing masks to protect them against the poisonous gases of the Zeppelin bombs. . . . Most serious of all is the fact that criminals from Whitechapel pour into Mayfair every evening in ever greater numbers."

This appeared in a notoriously stupid and irresponsible journal unconnected with the Government. By contrast, here is a statement which was given out to German radio listeners by the Propaganda Ministry last November, about seven months before any German aircraft had appeared in the neighbourhood of our capital:

"Last week our planes visited London and started a real panic. They thundered over the houses only a few yards above the roof-tops—so low that the frightened population thought they would touch the chimneys. The air raid warning system was a complete failure."

Underlying Purpose

The underlying purpose of this little romance, no doubt, was to belittle the effect produced on German minds by the British reconnaissance flights over Germany which were then constantly occurring, and leaving evidence of their passage in showers of leaflets.

In the Germany of today Ministers, from the Fuehrer downwards, have no objection to doing their own dirty work in the heaping of crazy abuse upon the enemy nations and their statesmen.

In the Germany of that day, this was the prerogative of the German Press, or of such recognised political lunatics as Count Westarp, whom I find referring to Mr. Lloyd George as a "shameless scoundrel," and denouncing the "slimy impudence" of President Wilson—quite in the platform manner of the Chancellor of the Third Reich.

One notable difference between those days and these in war-time Germany lies in the degree of freedom allowed to the Press.

In Nazi Germany there has been none at all since the dictatorship came into being; and the Fuehrer boasts of it. In Hohenzollern Germany, despite the rigorous war censorship, there was plenty of difference in character between one paper and another, and one or two, especially the "Frankfurter Zeitung," preserved their self-respect to the last.

To my mind it is very striking that Maximilian Harden was permitted to turn his vitriolic pen against what was then, as it is now, the central official doctrine about the war: that it was planned and forced upon an innocent Germany by the Allies, and especially by Great Britain.

Writing in his periodical, "Die Zukunft," Harden dealt with the hypocrisy as follows:

"Let us drop our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. Let us have done with paltry abuse of the enemy. Not against our will, not as a nation taken by surprise, did we hurl ourselves into this gigantic venture. We willed it: we had to will it.

"We do not stand before the judgment-seat of Europe, we acknowledge no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes . . Germany must take her place as the leading Power."

Brutes with Infant Minds

On the other hand, what may be printed today would have been inconceivable in the Germany of 1914-18. Apart from the obscene ravings of the anti-Semitic Stuermer, I may recall the terms of the order issued, and published in every German newspaper, after the murder by a Jewish youth in 1938 of a member of the German Embassy staff in Paris. The order began thus:

"The cowardly deed of the Jew Grynszpan, which was directed against the whole German people, proves Jews to be unreliable, and unsuited for the ownership or driving of motor vehicles."

The order went on to revoke all driving licences held by Jews, and to forbid the owning of cars or motor-cycles by Jews. This order was signed by Himmler, the chief of the Gestapo.

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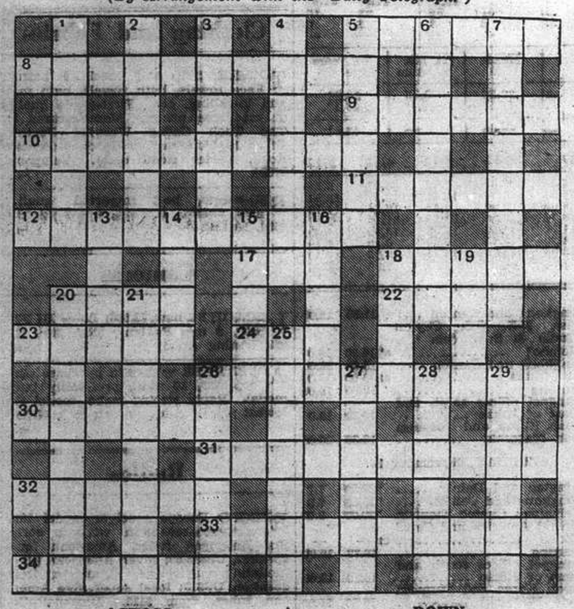

ACROSS

5 There's no gentleman in this sheltered walk (6)
8 Noah's guide made it—further words are superfluous! (two words—6, 4)
9 Container that made a number to be ten times as much in ancient Rome (6)
10 Do you think a thousand a year would merit the description? (two words—4, 6)
11 Comes from Ainu ancestors (6)
12 One of those trivial abstractions (two words—5, 5)
17 An article from Canada (3)
18 He contests authority (5)
20 Used for scent (4)
22 It would crumble to dust easily (4)
23 Turner's favourite (5)
24 Part of 34 across (8)
26 The opening of this leads to no financial discovery (two words—5, 5)
30 False report is able to start it (6)
31 Bury a binder to tangle it all up (10)
32 Bird that may be caught by its tail (6)
33 Prison opes to give a tyrant's gift (10)
34 Only a tentative effort (6)

DOWN

1 Forty winks (6)
2 Erudite Eastern (6)
3 Part of England the ant originated from (6)
4 Not a good sign from the stomach (two words—3, 4)
5 This is coming (so is Christmas!) (6)
6 Instruction for fishing may be used in instruction for dancing (6)
7 Very wet (8)
13 Soundly instructed, but tight (4)
14 No free symbol may represent you as being about all right (4)
15 Eastern institution for keeping soldiers in food (5)
16 Defective service, maybe (5)
18 The last thing one would expect to see on an invitation (4)
19 This owing helps underground activities (4)
20 It is 26 down's job to see this doesn't contain explosive matter (8)
21 Hence the tin hat! (8)
25 It might appropriately be written in a dead language (7)
26 In the fight for position he has emerged from the press (6)
27 Enough to make any batsman feel put out (6)
28 Use win in foolish fashion (6)
29 American father? (6)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Captain; 5, Cyclist; 9, Long arm; 10, Enliven; 11, Breakfast; 12, Aside; 13, Not in; 15, Intellect; 17, Harbinger; 19, Words; 22, Sooth; 23, Withstand; 25, Arizona; 26, Bedside; 27, Eagerly; 28, Eyeless. DOWN: 1, Caliban; 2, Pungent; 3, Track; 4, No meaning; 5, Chest; 6, Collar low; 7, Invoice; 8, Tangent; 14, Neighbour; 16, Turn-table; 17, Hostage; 18, Rooting; 20, Realize; 21, Sadness; 23, Weary; 24, Sedge.

Slow Italian Aeroplanes

Superiority of R. A. F. Proved Many Times in Near East

Now that an Australian squadron is ready for action in the Middle East, it is interesting to note that the Italian Air Force has no fighter equal to either the Hawker Hurricane or the Supermarine Spitfire in speed or fire power, says a British correspondent.

In the twin-engined bomber class the Italian Air Force is also behind R.A.F. standard types in speed and range with a full service load.

It can therefore be expected that an attempt will be made to strengthen the Regia Aeronautica with German fighters and bombers as well as pilots.

The fastest Italian fighter is the C.200, with a top speed of about 320 miles an hour, and it is followed by the Fiat G.50, with a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour at its best operational height, and the Fiat C.R.42, a biplane limited to less than 280 miles an hour.

In comparison, the Hawker Hurricane has a top speed in level flight of more than 350 miles an hour, and the Supermarine Spitfire a speed of about 380 miles an hour.

The Italian fighters are poorly armed in comparison to the British. The majority are fitted with two heavy-bore machine-guns firing through the propeller, and therefore are slowed down by the interrupter gear. Some carry four light machine-guns—two in the wings and two firing through the propeller.

The Hawker Hurricane and the Spitfire have eight 1,250 rounds-a-minute guns in the wings, and a newly designed British fighter soon to be placed in service has 12 Browning guns in the wings.

Three-motor Bomber

The Savoia-Marchetti S.M. 79 is probably Italy's most formidable bomber. It is a three-motored machine, and when fitted with three British Bristol Pegasus engines (built under licence) it has a top speed of 270 miles an hour. The top speed of the Bristol Blenheim bomber, with which squadrons in the Middle East are equipped, is 295 miles an hour, and it has not only already demonstrated its superiority over Italian bombers, but also has been able to deal with fighters sent against it.

Other Italian bombers include the S.M.81, with a top speed of 211 miles an hour from three 700 horse-power Piaggio Stella X engines, and the twin-engined Fiat B.R.20, which has a top speed of 268 miles an hour with 1,000 horse-power Fiat engines.

The Italians are using the Breda 65 as a single-engined bomber for purposes similar to those for which the British Fairey Battle and Wellesley were designed. The Breda's top speed is 254 miles an hour—considerably less than that of the latest version of the Fairey Battle and Wellesley.

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TO LET, in French Concession as from January 1, 1941, partly-furnished nine/ten-roomed house with garden, garage and servants' quarters. Rent $900 per month, no key-money. Only responsible parties need apply. Box 4627, NCDN. 12794

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FOR RENT: From December 1, No. 31 Route Henri Riviere, partly furnished. Telephone A. C. Cornish, Office 12487, House 70194. 12786

FURNISHED seven-roomed house, Route Ferguson, available immediately for one year with optional renewal, to British or other approved tenant, preferably without children. Spence, Robinson & Partners. 12789

LUCRATIVE house leased, separate furnished flats fully occupied. To be taken over. Address Box 4528, NCDN. -8315

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before December 5, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 2649, 2703, 2704, 3062, 3378, 3402, 3403, 3412, 3425, 3430, 3640, 3650, 3661, 3756, 3874, 3891, 3894, 3899, 3901, 3923, 3962, 4112, 4142, 4149, 4155, 4273, 4308, 4327, 4341, 4387, 4401.

Unfurnished Houses

MODERN, detached house on Yu Yuen Road, seven rooms, two baths, central heating, large garden, garage. Address Box 4625, NCDN. -8526

FOR RENT, seven-roomed house situated at Tunsin Road near Great Western Road. Arcola heating, small garden. Telephone 21022 before 9 a.m. -8529

AVAILABLE December 1, extremely attractive residence in Columbia Circle containing 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, closed verandahs, garage, big garden and modern throughout. Apply personally: Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road. 12798

146 Columbia Road. Nice residence consisting of 5 main rooms and 2 bathrooms. Monthly rental $500. For inspection card apply to Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd., 17 The Bund. 12797

VILLA Ghisi. Six large rooms, three small rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garden, garage. Architect Herper, 207 Route Winling. -8515

TO LET, attractive, modern residence on Great Western Road, six rooms, two bathrooms, big garden, garage. Address Box 4515, NCDN. 12704

MODERN, six-roomed house for foreigners. No subletting. Inside Settlement. Inspection: 2-5 weekdays. 750/2 Hart Road. -8076

RENTING whole apartment building (newly built) 1528 Ave. Joffre containing six two-roomed flats, 6 bathrooms, 6 kitchens. Also four-roomed apartment. Apply Krivoss, 1331 Joffre 12595

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 12202

TO LET, to tenant under foreign court, nice modern residence, two mow, Route Ferguson, convenient lease, nine rooms, three baths, well appointed, reasonable. Apply China Realty Co. 12709

Medical

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
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YOU LOVED THE NOVEL
YOU'LL LIVE THE PICTURE!

SELZNICK INTERNATIONAL presents
REBECCA
starring
LAURENCE OLIVIER
JOAN FONTAINE
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK
who made "GONE WITH THE WIND"
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

Rooms Without Board

NICELY furnished medium room to let, 158 Route Destelan, House 6. -8517

ROOM, facing south, modern conveniences, steamheating. Furnished. Seymour Road, Lane 20, House 4, telephone 32340. -8499

LARGE room, vicinity Avenue/Ferry Roads, single/couple preferred. Hot/cold water. Telephone 37069. -8493

ROOM to let, with steamheating. 1173 Bubbling Well Road, House 1, Apartment 14. -8481

FURNISHED room with bathroom to let. Frelupt. Telephone 71338, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. -8469

ROOM, European furniture, balcony, bath, single person, 107/21 Prosper Paris. -8473

TO LET, large, well-furnished room facing south. 184 Rue Ratard or telephone 79162. -8508

REQUIRED by Englishman, comfortable room without board, near Bund preferred. Address Box 4622, NCDN. -8516

LADY has comfortable bed-sitting room to let, Hungjao (near). Board optional. Address Box 4621, NCDN. -8512

LARGE, well-furnished room, with private bathroom, board optional. 79/1 Rue Maresca. -8489

SOUTHFACING room with private bath, without food, Settlement, residential district. $130. Box 4588, NCDN. 12768

LARGE room to let, well-furnished, 223 Embankment Building, North Soochow Road. -8418

MODERN south rooms, one/two persons; board optional, all conveniences. 27/C Brenan Road (opposite Jessfield Park). Bus 1 and 9. Telephone 23460. -8393

ROOM and two-roomed flat, private bath, kitchen, heating. 37 Brenan Road, Flat 115. -7932

NICELY-furnished south, steamheated room in apartment, breakfast optional. Telephone 76592. Preferably gentleman. -8406

Rooms with Board

THE GARDENS, 90 Route des Soeurs, board residence. British. Telephone 78255. -8482

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -8284

COSGROVE House, 1220/50 Avenue Road. Comfortable double/single room, private bathroom, excellent food. Foreign management. Telephone 31018. -7990

TUNSIN Lodge; Single and double rooms facing south, garden, garage, all conveniences, excellent food. Available December 1. 42 Tunsin Road, House 28. Two minutes from 14 bus terminus. Telephone 22946. -8405

Furnished Apartments

TO LET, three-roomed, furnished apartment. All conveniences. Balcony, garden, garage, etc. Western district. No key-money. No brokers. Address Box 4626, NCDN. -8530

THREE-ROOMED flat, heating, bath. Brenan Road, Lane 35G, House 4, near Jessfield Park. -8527

TWO-ROOMED attractive apartment in western district, furniture to be taken over, reasonable, no key-money. Telephone 23131. -8371

DECEMBER 1. Two-roomed flat, separate kitchen, bathroom. 37/101 Brenan Road, near Jessfield Park, telephone 22767. -8459

TWO-roomed furnished apartment, centre French Concession, transferable at US$300 owing to departure. Telephone 82918. -8379

2½-roomed flat, fully-furnished, bath, kitchen, steamheating, telephone. Apply 1273 Avenue Joffre. -8132

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, two-roomed flat with bathroom, Telephone 75583. -8510

TWO-ROOMED flat to let, with bathroom and kitchen. Address 23 Tifeng Road. -8506

HIGH-CLASS, four-roomed apartment. Two bathrooms. No key-money. Reasonable rent. Shanghai Realty Co. -8524

IMMEDIATE occupation, three-roomed flat, Joffre, stove-heating. Architect Herper, 207 Route Winling. -8518

FOUR-roomed flat, Petain district, all conveniences, $220, also two-roomed flat, cheap. Architect Herper, 207 Route Winling. -8519

TWO-ROOMED flat, bath, kitchen, balcony, without key-money, moderate rent, Concession. Shanghai Realty Co. -7876

SUNNY two-roomed flat, $300. Address Box 4595, NCDN. -8449

TWO self-contained apartments, new, best location Concession, available January 1. No refugees. Address Box 4604, NCDN. or telephone 70093. 12773

Houses and Land

WELL-APPOINTED house and garden for sale, on south side Tunsin Road. McMichael's Agency. -8522

OWNER leaving. Three-storied foreign residence, six main rooms, bathroom, servant's room, garden and all modern conveniences. Sale price: US$2,400. Title deed, including one complete set of imported furniture and few Peking carpets. Apply Lane 36, House 12, Jessfield Road. -8523

WANTED, two or three-storied small building with land, or vacant land in western section International Settlement. Post Office Box 5027. -8494

WANTED to purchase detached house, six/eight rooms on land with garden. Offers to C. A. Bauman, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, telephone 12770. 12677

SIX mow vacant land on Hungjao Road for sale. Please apply. Box 4600, NCDN. -8480

Animals

LOST: 17th, Route Legendre, female cat, white, scar on neck. Finder please telephone 36536, S.S.P.C.A. 12762

WANTED, good home with garden for an English setter, bitch, 5 years old. Handsome animal. Free to dog-lover. Address Box 4624, NCDN. -8524

LOST, one male German pointer, near Wusih Club, Hungjao. Answers to name, Peiping, colour; brown roan. Reward to finder. Apply Mrs. Pla, telephone 73362. -8339

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1940 (1st day of 11th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, milder and variable weather with unsteady winds around Shantung; with mist and north-easterly to south-easterly winds over our regions: North-easterly and fresh over the Eastern Sea.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 47.0	max. 65.0	min. 42.4	max. 68.5
„ same date last year	min. 31.0	max. 57.0	min. 30.0	max. 60.3

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Nov. 29, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on Dec. 10. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Nov. 29, 3 p.m. registered and 4 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Dec. 1, 7 and 12, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	45
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $3

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11065

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

STEINER.—On November 28, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. STEINER, a daughter. -8520

MARRIAGE

CHAPMAN-HORSKY.—On November 28, 1940, at H.B.M. Consulate, Lydia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Horsky of Prague, to John Wallis, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chapman, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire. -8519

DEATH

LINNESTAD.—On Wednesday, November 27, 1940, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, RUDOLF EMIL LINNESTAD, aged 57 years, Norwegian Electrical Engineer and Contractor. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held at the Hungjao Road Cemetery, tomorrow, Saturday, November 30, at 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S EVENT

NOVEMBER

29 Italy recognized Manchoukuo

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the estate of Rudolf Emil Linnestad, a Norwegian subject and electrical engineer and contractor, who died at Shanghai on November 27, 1940, are hereby requested to send in particulars thereof in writing to the Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, 2, Peking Road, on or before March 1, 1941. Any claim received after this date will be considered null and void.

Any person indebted to the said estate should make payment to this Consulate-General within the aforesaid time-limit.

Royal Norwegian Consulate-General,

T. KNUDTZON,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, November 29, 1940. 12790

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

MM. les Actionnaires de la COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE TRAMWAYS ET D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUES DE SHANGHAI sont informés que l'Assemblée Générale extraordinaire nécessaire pour régulariser l'augmentation de capital qui a porté ce dernier à 125,000,000 francs et l'Assemblée Générale ordinaire ont été tenues le 21 Novembre 1940.

Le dividende afférent à l'exercice 1939 a été fixé à 55 francs brut, au lieu de 100 francs pour l'exercice précédent, et porte sur le même capital, soit 100,000,000 francs. Un accompte de 40 francs brut ayant été mis en paiement le 26 Décembre 1939, le solde ressort brut à 15 francs.

Ce solde est payable depuis le 26 Novembre 1940 à raison de:

Fr. 12,30 pour les titres nominatifs dont le revenu est imposable à 18%

Fr. 10,95 pour les titres nominatifs dont le revenu est imposable à 27%

Fr. 9.34 pour les titres au porteur, sur présentation des certificats pour les actions nominatives et contre remise du coupon No. 51 pour les actions au porteur.

Le Conseil d'Administration a décidé de ne donner aucun acompte sur le dividende de l'exercice courant, par suite des difficultés de trésorerie en France.

11799

THE SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

(THE SHANGHAI BOSHOKU KABUSHIKI KWAISHA)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 185 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, November 29, 1940, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of passing the resolutions set forth in the notice to Shareholders dated November 12, 1940.

The Transfer Books will be closed from November 14 to November 29, 1940, both days inclusive.

THE SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Shanghai, November 12, 1940. 12457

THE STYLE LEADER

Brings to its field

NEW SIZE
POWER
BEAUTY

A demonstration of the LINCOLN-ZEPHYR entails no obligations and the economy of this twelve cylinder car will amaze you.

BILLS MOTORS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

615 Avenue Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

S.S. "CRANFORD" FROM U. S. A. VIA PORTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Cargo ex this vessel arrived from Manila per s/s "Sorholt" on November 23, 1940.

Examination of Ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above vessel will be held at Holts Wharf on December 2, 1940 Monday at 9.30 a.m. by Messrs Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, Marine & Cargo Surveyors.

ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

12781

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Holt's Wharf Bonded Delivery Order No. P-19404 issued by the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N. V. on the 29th August, 1939 covering 1 roll paper mark RBSC & 151 in diamond ex m.s. "Tjisadane" Voy. 64 arr. 28/11/38 is declared null and void.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
AGENTSCHAP SHANGHAI N.V.
Agent

12777

METROPOLITAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices at No. 17 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 10th day of December, 1940, at 12.00 noon to pass the Directors' Report and Accounts, to elect Directors and Auditors, to declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be properly transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th, December, 1940, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. T. READ,
Secretary.

November 25, 1940.

12714

CARGO FOR TIENTSIN

Shippers are advised that on and after 10th December, 1940, our present Shanghai/Tientsin rates will be subject to a Winter Surcharge of 20% (Twenty per cent).

The present Tientsin lighterage surcharge of H.K.$2.80 per ton of 20 cwt and or 40 cu. ft. remains unaltered.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
INDO-CHINA S. N. CO. LTD.

Shanghai, November 28, 1940.

12782

CHEVROLET

America's Choice for nine years is your guarantee for the logical car to buy.

AUTO PALACE

100 Route Cardinal Mercier
Telephone 70180

12201

EWO GIN

Distilled in England

Obtainable at all Compradore Stores

12199

CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND CHRISTMAS APPEAL

Have you yet given in answer to this appeal?

Funds collected for CHRISTMAS COMFORTS for men on Active Service will be remitted to England on the 10th December.

You must want to share in this CHRISTMAS GIFT. Do not miss the opportunity by delaying until too late. Send your donation NOW to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Languages

There is no place like Shanghai for linguistic studies. Languages spoken by 95 per cent. of the world's population are being taught here by competent teachers. Add a language to your other accomplishments.

THE RAMSHACKLE OLD CAR

drove up to the toll gate. "Fifty Cents," shouted the keeper. "Done," replied the driver. Even a low priced car can let its owner in for a heavy Third Party claim if it is not covered by a COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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18 The Bund Telephone 11303

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12196

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U. B. BEER ORDER DEPT. 30087

12198

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD

Members are advised that an Ordinary General meeting will be held at the Guild offices, 24 The Bund, TO-DAY, at 5 p.m.

12782

EVACUEES

Keep in Touch with China

Some of you are going to a new country; many of you are returning to your homeland—in either case you will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the.

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and publishes in salient form news and facts with a sense of proportion, fearlessness, restraint and independence that has justified its readers' confidence and its existence for over 80 years.

May we send you a form for completion?

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

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Hongkong and Macao	„	88
Other Countries	„	108

King's Daughters' Society

Plum Puddings and Mincemeat at $4 per lb.

Orders taken daily from 9.30 to noon
Telephone 38236
Send at once to avoid disappointment.

12398

LYCEUM THEATRE

DECEMBER 6
at 9.15 p.m.

A. STROK
presents

HILARY NAPIER

Brilliant English Dancer

At the piano William Loewit

Booking at Moutrie's

$6, $4, $2.

12791

Prince Charles Edward's Liqueur

DRAMBUIE

A Link with the "45"

The Isle of Skye Liqueur
Produce of Scotland

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SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Federal Inc. U.S.A.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS REGARDING TARIFF CHANGES

The Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council have approved certain changes in telephone tariffs to become effective as from December 7, 1940, in accordance with revised tariffs and regulations which are available for inspection at the head office of the Company.

The principal items included in the revised tariffs are detailed hereunder:—

LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

Message Rates—Monthly basis.

	Local Messages sent in one month (or proportionately for shorter period)	Amount With Wall Type Telephone	Amount With Desk Type Telephone
Individual Line—Business	100 or less	$10.00	$10.50
	above, 100, each	.07	.07
Individual Line—Residence	65 or less	6.50	7.00
	above 65, each	.07	.07
Auxiliary Lines, no message allowance, each		5.00	5.50
Extension Station on same premises		1.00	1.50

TEMPORARY SURCHARGE

All charges for local telephone service will be subject to such surcharge, initially 30%, as may from time to time be approved by the Councils.

INSTALLATION AND MOVE CHARGES

Individual, Auxiliary or Private Line	$25.00
Extension Station	10.00
Switchboard—for each point equipped	2.50

PUBLIC TELEPHONE SERVICE

Local messages originated from public telephones will be charged for at 10 cents each and tokens will be sold at this price.

The revised tariffs for local telephone service will be applied to rental periods and message usage periods commencing on and after December 7, 1940.

C. W. PORTER,
Vice President and General Manager

November 27, 1940.

1278

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Nov. 27 16.00	Nov. 27 21.00	Nov. 28 4.00	Nov. 28 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.20	30.21	30.16	30.21
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.17	—0.17	—0.14	—0.10
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.10	—0.10	—0.04	0.00
Wind (direction)	SSE	E	E	E
„ (miles per hour)	5.6	8.7	5.0	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	56.3°	47.1°	44.6°	54.3°
Humidity (per cent.)	51	82	93	73
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	2	0	2	0
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Nov. 27	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.26	—0.13	30.28
Temp. min. 36.5° Max. 63.9°	50.2°	—2.5°	47.1°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	42.65	—	43.14

Time and Tide	29/11	30/11	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	5/12
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.33	6.34	6.35	6.35	6.36	6.37	6.38
Sun sets at Shanghai	16.52	16.51	16.51	16.51	16.51	16.51	16.51
Moon rises at Shanghai	6.02	7.06	8.06	9.00	9.48	10.31	11.10
Moon sets at Shanghai	17.03	17.59	18.57	19.56	20.55	21.52	22.47
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.05	10.44	11.17	11.50	12.52	13.35	14.30
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	15.10	15.55	4.30	5.15	6.00	6.10	7.10
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	11.55	12.28	13.06	13.42	14.31	15.25	16.19
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.98	9.20	8.77	8.60	8.50	7.90	7.75

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 27th:—High and falling pressure over China: steady over Japan. Small typhoon to the east of Luzon inclining north-westward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine and cold weather in China.

State on the morning of the 28th:—Fine and cold weather. Easterly breezes. Normal and falling pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 120 miles of latitude 22, longitude 133, direction north-east, intensity unknown.

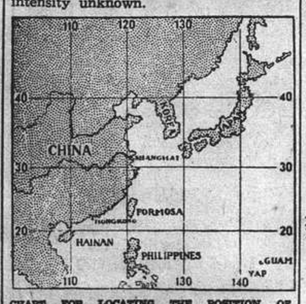

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

FRIDAY, November 29.	Reg.	Ord.
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Amoy Swatow and Canton	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	10.30	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India & Suez (via Colombo)	A' 14.30	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
Indo-China	BX16.00	16.30
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00
SATURDAY, November 30.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	7.30
Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Central America and Canal Zone	CZ —	—
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00
SUNDAY, December 1.		
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	9.15
Amoy Hongkong Canton Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	DX*20.00	9.30
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	*20.00	9.30
Japan Korea and Formosa (via Nagasaki) Canada U.S.A. and Europe via Pacific	E 10.00	16.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for S.S., Ceylon, Africa, Gt. Britain & other countries, closes at 12.00 on 29th.

B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 29th.

C Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 30th.

D Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 30th.

E Parcel mail for U.S.A., Canada and Europe, closes at 16.00 on 30th.

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Z Parcel mail only.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Nov. 30, 1940.

"Sheer Beauty For Your Legs"

ROSALIND STOCKINGS

SHANGHAI'S BIGGEST STOCKING VALUE

Buy Rosalind to-day and join the thousands of enthusiastic Rosalind wearers. Lovely new winter colours are now available.

$5.95 pair 3 pairs for $17.50

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Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

REQUIRED for large British concern, experienced Chinese bookkeeper with thorough knowledge of accounts. Address Box 4628, NCDN. 12795

AMERICAN firm requires services of cashier. Must be thoroughly reliable and have A1 references. State fully qualifications, experience and references in application. Address Box 4577, NCDN. 12756

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of fifteen dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.10.

COMPETENT nurse for children, available at once. Box 4629, NCDN. 12796

COMPETENT stenotypist/bookkeeper (Chinese) with many years office experience. Speaks and writes Russian. A1 references. Available mornings and evenings. Address Box 4607, NCDN. -8480

EXCELLENT Japanese amah available December 2. Highly recommended. Apply Cathay Mansions, Room 427. -8477

CAPABLE young lady stenotypist, familiar with filing and general office routine, seeks immediate employment with reliable firm. Excellent references. Box 4611, NCDN. -8486

EXPERIENCED young Chinese stenographer (male) seeks position, proficient in English and fast in dictation. Best recommendation and A1 references from leading firms. Box 4581, NCDN. -8420

RUSSIAN girl, steno-typist, beginner, seeks position. Good references. Please address Box 4569, NCDN. -8403

OVERSEA Chinese, speaking and typing English well, honest, hardworking, graduated in economics, seeks position. Box 4453, NCDN. -8173

FIGUEIREDO'S School can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced. Typewriters for hire. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 12200

EXPERIENCED Portuguese, accountant-bookkeeper, thorough knowledge of investments in American stocks, etc., with A1 references, at present in Hongkong, is open for engagement. Address Box 4560, NCDN. 12742

Business Opportunities

NIGHT club and bar in French Concession, well patronized, for sale owing to dissension between partners. Capital required $5,000. Box 4630, NCDN. 12793

FOR SALE: bar with adjoining lodgings. Low rental. 1040 Yu Yuen Road. -8513

CAPITAL available for small business or preferably manufacturing concern showing profits and good future prospects. Box 4619, NCDN. -8509

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN, British magazines changed three times weekly. Moderate fees Telephone 14640. First Shanghai Reading Circle, Magazine, Library. 131 Museum Road, Room 423. -7241

Clothing and Fabrics

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road, Carter Road east). Telephone 37024. -8430

BED-sheets, best imported quality, new, cheap. 2 x 2½, 2 x 3 yd. Box 4554, NCDN. -8361

Cameras

LEICA III F2, new, $2,000; Leica III F3.5, $900, 9 cm. F4 lens, $550. Mr. Sih, 932 Wuting Road. -8475

ADVERTISER wishes to purchase cine-projector, 16 mm., preferably latest model. Reply stating make, model and lowest price. Address Box 4612, NCDN. -8495

Radios

RECORD Europe receiver model 1941: shortwave-reception without aerial. Six American tubes, American loudspeaker, US$13.50; seven American tubes, including magic eye, American loudspeaker, US$15; local super, five American tubes, from $115. Demonstration without obligation. Repairs by European experts. Radio Record, 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262; 1916 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73109. -8472

HIRE, sale and reliable repairs, every kind of radio. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 12208

Christmas Gifts

DO your Christmas shopping at Lace & Linen Syndicate, because you will always find here the latest at lowest prices. 12780

SALE of fur-coats, jackets, capes, foxes. Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route de Grouchy. For appointments after office hours, please telephone 73740. -7973

Personal

WIDOW, independent, requires companionship of British or American gentleman, 40/50 years. Address Box 4568, NCDN. -8397

For Sale—Miscellaneous

ELEGANT fur cape (foxes), new, $1,000 or nearest offer. Box 4623, NCDN. -8522

PIANO; Simmons day-bed; dressing-room, bedroom overstuffed furniture. Good condition. Telephone 79774. -8303

$800. Two beautiful Canadian silver-foxes, new. Owner leaving. 836C Cathay Flats, telephone 70239. -8536

PERSIAN lamb coat with big mink-collar, silver-fox cape. Telephone 23460. -8500

FUR cape as new for sale at moderate price. Froehlich, 1146 Broadway East. 10-12, 2-4. -8369

ANTIQUE clocks, some of them featuring chime-attachments. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -8427

OPPORTUNITY! Lambskin furcoat $155; real musk furcoat $395; skunk fur jacket $375; squirrel furcoat $795. Mascotte, 927 Joffre (Joffre Terrace) House 5. -8496

SEXTANT: (Mariners) made by J. Ganti & Co. of Marseilles. Complete with accessories and case. Condition as new. $800 or near offer. Address Box 4616, NCDN. -8505

STAMPS: Far East 1000 different Siam. Ceylon, Indo China, Manchouko, Netherland India, China, Japan. Bargain. US$7. Box 4620, NCDN. -8511

BEDROOM suite for sale. Telephone 11070, after 10 a.m. -8468

BEDROOM furniture in good condition. Box 4605, NCDN. 12774

ONE double-barrel sports-gun, Springfield, 12-bore. Telephone 50721. 12771

ROYAL typewriter, 12 in., US$30 or nearest offer. Telephone 46755. -8433

CARACUL jacket, fashionable, for sale. Very cheap. Box 4591, NCDN. 12753

EXCELLENT teakwood dining-room suite, consisting of circular extensible table, eight chairs with cane and leather reversible seats, sideboard and cupboard, in perfect condition. Address Box 4596, NCDN. 12769

NICK'S furniture shop. Buying, selling, furniture, carpets, refrigerators etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route des Soeurs. -8984

BENESI removed to 1210 Avenue Joffre. Beautiful gifts in porcelains, crystalware, mocca cups, miniatures, etc. Telephone 77681. 12690

SECONDHAND. Whether you want to purchase cheap furniture, carpets, or sell them, call Feiner, 305 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -8094

CLEARANCE sale at lowest prices of dinner, tea, coffee-sets. 1823A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -8216

SPECIAL offer of British Imperial portable typewriters. De luxe model £16. Standard model £14.10. Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd. 210 Szechuen Road. Telephone 14793. 12733

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent from February 1 or earlier, four or five-roomed house, unfurnished, in Settlement or French Concession. Box 4631, NCDN. 12800

WANTED to rent, three-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished, on or before January 31. Box 4632, NCDN. 12800

COMMERCIAL neutral willing pay fair gold rent, down-town, furnished/unfurnished, one/two-roomed apartment. Box 4617, NCDN. 12794

BRITON requires small flat downtown. No agents. Box 4360, NCDN. -8366

WANTED two-roomed, unfurnished apartments, steamheating, moderate rental, or will exchange three-roomed apartment rental $400 inclusive taxes, steamheating, garage, frigidaire, servants' quarters for a two-roomed apartment. Telephone 71088 after 5. 12759

WILL buy 3-4 roomed furnished apartment, centre Concession. Box 4590, NCDN. -8434

WANTED to rent by responsible party, two, three or four-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished. No key-money. Address Box 4602, NCDN. -8463

Lost

TWO cases glassware, etc. Shanghai/Haiphong, discharged Hongkong, marked KOFA in brackets, shipped ss. Esang V.15 D/16/2/40. Bills of Lading No. 273. Delivery is to be effected in Hongkong against duplicate Shanghai/Haiphong Bill of Lading Original Bill of Lading Shanghai/Haiphong is declared by us as null and void. Chun Ho Transportation Co., Ltd. -8479

LOST. Passbook No. 1621 issued by the Chase Bank in the name of Maria Mackintosh has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Maria Mackintosh. -8391

LOST, Delivery Order No. 6833 dated November 26, 1940, for five bales containing each 40 pieces of "Dragon Head" chop grey cotton shirting, 12 lb. per bale, issued by Yu-Fong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. to C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. The above was lost on November 26, 1940, and public is hereby warned that the same has become null and void. 12769

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663, Mr. Engel. -8314

WANTED, .22 Remington sporting-gun, small size and light. Telephone 74512, office hours. -8435

WANTED all kinds of household furniture, refrigerator, piano and sundries. Telephone 96967 or 510 Peking Road. George Young. -7065

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dress, shoes. Telephone 30965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -7648

Motor Cars and Cycles

1940 Ford V-8, 60 H.P. sedan in beautiful condition, only run 3,000 miles, 20 m.p.g., going for US$950. American Motors Federal Inc. U.S.A., 444 Avenue Foch, Telephones 60182-3. 12801

NASH, model 1933, four doors, in very good condition, for sale. Telephone 76890. -8523

WANTED one open touring or Ford two-door sedan. Must be cheap. Offers to Box 4614, NCDN. 12783

HILMAN Minx 1933, 4-door saloon, perfect condition US$300. Telephone 86619 between office hours. 12788

FOR SALE, 1934 Nash de luxe, four-door sedan with built-in trunk, two spare tyres, in excellent condition throughout. US$400. Telephone 77177. -8514

SALE, 1939 Renault 4-cylinder, two-door saloon. Owner-driven. Telephone Mr. Hsu, 91744. -8510

SALE, 1937 Chevrolet Master de luxe 4-door sedan, good condition, owner-driven. Telephone 90152, Mr. Hsu. -8510

HILLMAN Minx 1937. Reducoed and overhauled this month. Tyres as new. £150 or nearest offer. Address Box 4580, NCDN. 12762

WANTED, used four-door sedan. Cash. State year, model, make, to Box 4570, NCDN. 12749

BEST cash offer for used cars at Jenny's Motors. 177 Amiral Courbet, telephone 73165. -7907

1927 Citroen two-seater, 5 h.p., in good condition, for sale. Telephone 80385, 10-11 a.m. -8410

FOR BEST bargains whether buying or selling consult Hwa Nan Motors (foreign management). 365 Avenue Foch, telephones 83317, 88375. Available large stock of privately-owned cars. Sales Manager, O. Rosenblum. -8407

Educational

BRIDGE lessons by foreigner required. State particulars. Box 4609, NCDN. -8463

FOREIGNER wants Spanish conversation lessons or would exchange French. English for Spanish. Write Box 4608, NCDN. -8403

THE Shanghai Business College. New session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping and accountancy. Day/evening classes. Successes unparalleled. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (second floor). Telephone 17733. 12721

FRENCH or piano lessons in exchange for room given by young lady. Address Box 4486, NCDN. -8223

LONDON Chamber Spring 1940 Examinations. All certificates with distinction were awarded to students of The Shanghai Business College. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping and accountancy. Enrol now. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 12718

PIANO lessons. Chord system. Easy method for adults. A1 references. $25 monthly, twice weekly, telephone 74393. -7488

GERMAN lessons, single/small groups. New course starting now. Mr. and Mrs. Schlittner, 364A/4 Bourgeat (near Lyceum). -8207

Garages

GARAGE in Hongkew, Wayside district, available at once. 258 Yulin Road, Telephone 50397. -8496

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. -8357

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat. Room 2. Massage. -8116

Found

RECOVERED Bill of Lading No. 8 issued by D.K.K. which was lost on November 26, 1940. -8507

FOUND, one pearl necklace, Kiukiang Road. Owner reply to Box 4618, NCDN. 12765

Chinese Servants

COOK-BOY, pleasant and reliable, three years with present employer. Telephone 79774. -8533

CLEAN, reliable cook-boy and boy-coolie or coolie-amah, wanted immediately. Must have good references. Address Box 4633, NCDN. -8535

COOK-BOY, good knowledge of English, Dutch cooking, good pastry-cook. Many years experience, best references, excellent testimonials. Address Box 4606, NCDN. -8471

COOK-BOY required, must be recommended and able to cook. Telephone 39495, 12-2. -8474

72782. General Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -8133

COOK and/or wash amah available immediately. Employer American, evacuated. Box 4578, NCDN. -8416

Offices, Shops, Godowns

SHOP, Joffre near Route des Soeurs, to let immediately, cheap rent. Architect Herper, 207 Route Winling. -8518

REQUIRED immediately one, two or three-roomed office. Szechuen Road district. Box 4599, NCDN. -8459

LARGE shop in the best building on Avenue Joffre. Excellent show window space. Fully-equipped, for immediate occupation. Fittings to be taken over at a reasonable price. Please state nature of business. Box 4593, NCDN. -8436

TO LET: ground-floor space in new apartment building on Route Ferguson, suitable for shops or offices. Apply telephone 16437. 12746

PREMISES required suitable for newspaper office and plant. Box 4576, NCDN. -8416

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